FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE SCORES U.S. OPPONENTS OF DETENTE, SALT-II

LD170226 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

["Topics of the Day": Commentary by Jiri Roskot]

[Excerpts] While the final phase of (?preparatory) talks for a SALT-II accord is approaching, some Western circles are stepping up their anti-Soviet campaign. This is the topic dealt with by Radio Prague's news analyst Jiri Roskot today:

Western and especially American news comments, says our analyst, are widely dealing with military aspects such as the balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty alliance. All these comments and features almost create the impression that the United States finds itself in something like a state of siege. The bogy of an alleged Soviet threat is widely being used. With preparatory talks for SALT-II drawing to their end, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, for example, maintains that the Soviet threat keeps increasing in spite of accords of the SALT type. For some time now, circles are rallying their forces in the United States which dislike the idea of relaxation of tension in the military sphere as it apparently does not suit their political and financial interests.

In short, the economic motivation of hostility toward detente is more than evident in the United States. Its exponents find themselves side by side with Washington's political dreamers who would like to see the world under United States control. Peace from a position of strength, this is the strategy of the United States military-industrial complex. Putting this strategy into effect is doomed to failure. All it would attain would be just another round of the arms race. But the SALT-II strategic arms limitation talks are a gateway toward genuinely promoting international peace, toward stabilizing Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality, equal security and mutual trust.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU160856 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, (BTA), 16 Feb--Petur Voutov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke at the session of the Disarmament Committee. He dwelled on the UN special session on disarmament and stressed the importance of the final document approved at it.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation greeted the new members of the committee, and especially France's joining the disarmament talks, stressing that China's absence symbolizes the attitude of Peking's present leadership towards the issues vital for peace and international security.

The socialist countries-members of the Warsaw Treaty expressed clearly and firmly their staunch attachment to international detente in the declaration of the Moscow sitting of the Political Consultative Committee on November 23, 1978. They reaffirmed their wish and constructive approach to the issues of disarmament, the Bulgarian representative reminded. He expressed unreserved support to the new Soviet initiative to stop the production of the nuclear arms and to gradually decrease their stock, to which Bulgaria is a co-author.

The Bulgarian representative expressed hope for a successful outcome of the Soviet-American consultations on banning the chemical and radiological weapons, of the trilateral negotiations on full and general ban of the nuclear weapon tests, as well as of the SALT-II talks.

PAP EDITOR COMMENTS ON NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD222204 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

["Reality and Background of Disarmament Negotiations"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22, Feb PAP--PAP Assistant Foreign Editor Jerzy Gorski writes:

The world is not only arming itself but also discussing all possible ways to limit the arms race. Disarmament negotiations do limit the arms race, but not only that is a matter of importance. Also the point is to impose certain restrictions, to formulate bans, to exclude some geographical areas and mass annihilation weapons out of the arms race and the very psychological impact of the negotiations.

Without disarmament negotiations the world would not be able to live any longer and it would be impossible for international relations to go their normal course.

During the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly Poland presented a draft resolution on banning chemical weapons. The draft was unanimously adopted. During the same session the U.N. General Assembly also adopted the declaration of the preparation of societies for life in peace which was passed on Poland's initiative. The declaration is the first U.N. document of such significance. It contains a formulation of an untransferable right of each nation and human being to live in peace.

Poland also participates actively in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Poles need not be explained where the remissness [as received] in the country's military defence may lead to. We remember the year 1939. We also know that history repeats and that the failures in the days of cavalry, gunpowder and piston engines does not mean the same as negligence does in the day of missiles and nuclear warheads.

Despite the intensification of activities aiming against the arms race, the world allots ever greater funds on armaments. If all disarmament proposals put forth by socialist countries were taken together they would make an unusual chronicle. Moreover, if all those proposals had been accepted the world would have forgotten about armanents long ago. Alas, people whose great hopes are connected with the arms race have still too much to say in the West. In addition to this there is China's hostility towards socialist countries.

According to some Western circles the intensification of armaments in China is a factor which exerts the intended pressure upon socialist countries. In the West many people think that all the trumps have not been played against socialist countries yet, that the West may reach military supremacy and that pressure exerted upon socialist countries by armaments should be continued. So one may pose a question: How many more years should pass and how many thousand million dollars must be spent until these illusions are shattered.

CSSR DELEGATE TO MBFR ON 194TH PLENUM CITED

LD221958 Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 22 Feb CETEKA--A spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation to the talks here on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe stressed today, after the 194th plenary session, that the Soviet Union agreed to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on June 8, 1978, that reductions in the first stage should apply only to the USSR and the United States. It is ready to carry out twice as big reductions in this period, which is not a small concession to the Western partners, the Czechoslovak delegation spokesman said. But what situation would develop if later, in the second stage, reductions were not by the same percentage on both sides, he asked. In the interest of progress, the West must take into consideration the vital needs of the socialist countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD181606 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

["The Iranian Working Class Came Out on the Battlefield, Overthrew the Shah and Shook the Capitalist World--Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 Feb, ATA--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an editorial, which reads:

In recent months the attention of world public opinion has been focused on the events in Iran, on the heroic struggle of the Iranian people to overthrow the bloodthirsty regime of the Pahlavi monarchy. Now that the democratic revolution has brought down the medieval feudalism and the fascist monarchy of the shah, the revolutionaries, patriots and progressive people throughout the world ardently hail and admire the outstanding heroism of Iranian men, women, boys and girls, the determination and courage of the common people.

The Iranian people have achieved a victory of great historic importance. This marks a big stride on their road to freedom and democracy, their rise to a new level of emancipation and progress. It is certain that this victory will have a profound effect and serve as a basis for the battles of the future for the fulfillment of the people's ideals of complete national and social liberation.

The people's uprising in Iran constitutes a heavy blow for all the imperialist powers and especially for American imperialism, which, in practice, has controlled and run the regime of the shah during the last 25 years. It is a heavy blow also for world capitalism, which up till now has profited from the submission of the shah in order to plunder the Iranian oil and to exploit the Iranian people to the bone.

The fact is that the Iranian revolution has put the bourgeois and revisionist world into great disarray. Carter and his administration are upbraiding the CIA and the other intelligence organs because they did not foresee these events in time. The Western bourgeoisie is astonished how a whole people could rise in revolt at the peak of oil boom. The Chinese social imperialists are complaining that the shah allegedly allowed foreign agents to enter the country and to confuse the [word indistinct].

The imperialists and the revisionists have not understood the social phenomena and never can they understand and interpret them correctly. They judge things according to rigid schemes created by their own antihistorical, selfish, class concepts. Their counter-revolutionary hatred does not permit them to analyze any social phenomenon objectively or to foresee any situation. Events always burst upon them like bombs going off in their hands.

The revolution in Iran is not and could not be the work of agents as the revisionists from Beijing pretend, nor the result of the modernisation, as the Western politicians explain. It is the result of the explosion of many contradictions of the feudal-bourgeois Iranian society, an explosion of the people's indignation and hatred accumulated for scores and scores of years against the tyranny of the shah and imperialist domination, and is the result of the determination of the people to change the miserable life, which the ruling and exploiting upper classes have imposed on them.

From various sides efforts are being made to give the Iranian revolution a religious colour. Of course, it is impossible to deny the subjective influence of the Shi'ite religious sect in the events of Iran, and it has played a positive role in the overthrow of the feudal regime of the Pahlavi empire. [paragraph continues]

But it was not religious ideology which led the broad masses of the people in the uprising and the fight against the shah. The democratic aspirations of the overwhelmingly secular masses of the people of Iran, the political slogans which aroused the people to fight, the concrete object for which the masses are fighting cannot be identified with the ethicotheocratic demands of the Islamic doctrine. In appearance, the people of Iran may seem to be believers, but in action and precisely in this revolution, they showed themselves to be very advanced and very objective. They rose and shed their blood for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic in the country, for the nationalisation of the oil and its use in favor of the development of the national economy and the people, for putting an end to dependence on foreign capital and the breaking off of all enslaving economic, military and political agreements with foreigners, be they American, Soviet, British or Chinese, for the strengthening of a sovereign and independent state, for freedom of the press and of assembly, for the elimination of the feudal corruption and the punishment of oppressors and exploiters, for social equality and justice, etc., etc.

It is clear to the peoples of the world that the inspiration of the Iranian revolution is not a religious inspiration. Its inspiration was the powerful democratic and progressive current of the masses, thirsting for a genuine agrarian revolution, for a truly progressive cultural and educational revolution as well as for profound transformations to eliminate the backwardness of the people. Those courageous women and girls who shed their blood in clashes with SAVAK and the imperial guard came out in the street, not to preserve the veil, nor to defend their domestic prison, but to eliminate them. Therefore the great problem raised here was that of the liberation of the workers, the peasantry, the women and the youth.

The aim of this hostile campaign is to create the opinion that the events in Iran do not represent a revolution which can serve as an example. International capitalism is trying to present this revolution as a reaction of religious chiefs and "fanatical" masses of believers against the "industrialization" and "modernization" of the life of the country undertaken by the shah. It is cynically pretending that such revolutions, on which it puts the label "Islamic," allegedly hinder not only the progressive development of the countries in which they occur, but also the whole "international society".

World capitalism is insisting strongly on the word "Islamic" and distorting the true character of the revolution in Iran because it wants to set the peoples one against the other, to set the Muslim believers in opposition to the Christian believers. It is labouring to describe the Iranian, Arab and other peoples as backward and fanatical peoples and to give their anti-imperialist liberation struggle a retrograde tinge. But the Iranian revolution demonstrated clearly that the fundamental question of the peoples of this zone, that which requires and forms their unity, is the struggle for liberation from the feudal bourgeois yoke and the domination of American and Soviet superpowers and from Israel. It is the imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, and China which are inciting the division of the Arab and Persian peoples and not permitting them to gain and safeguard their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

However, the tendentious assessments and base slanders of those who have plundered and oppressed the countries of the orient cannot deceive anyone. Whatever may be said, the events in Iran are the result of social antagonism and not religious.

Proceeding from the fundamental tendencies of present day world development, the PLA has stressed that the question of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples is not just an aspiration and a desire, but also a problem taken up for solution. The uprising of the Iranian people is confirmation of this. But this will not be either the first or the last. [paragraph continues]

The example of Iran will certainly exert an influence and will be followed by other countries. The conditions created in many countries now make revolutionary outbursts inevitable. "In general", Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "the situation today is like a volcano in eruption, a scorching fire, a fire which will destroy the oppressing and exploiting ruling upper classes."

The people's uprising in Iran, in which the broad masses, the working class, the progressive youth and the women take part, has confirmed the Marxist-Leninist theses defended by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", in regard to the revolutionary situations today which are being ceaselessly created in many countries of the world and about the maturing of the objective and subjective factors of the revolution. First of all the events in Iran showed that the motive force in this revolution of a democratic character was the Iranian proletariat, which came out in the streets and shed its blood in battles with reaction, displaying its own invincible strength not only in the struggle against the shah, but also against foreign imperialism.

The present events in Iran have provided very valuable lessons not only for the people in that country, but also for the others. Contrary to the claims of the boureoisie and the revisionists, they confirmed the fundamental thesis of Marxism-Leninism strongly defended during all this time by our party that in order for the revolution to triumph, for the people to be liberated from national and social bondage, it is categorically indispensable that the working class must come out on the battlefield. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "the working class constitutes the decisive force of the development of society, the leading force for the revolutionary transformation of the world.... It remains the main productive force of society, the most advanced class and more interested than any other in national and social liberation, and socialism, the bearer of the finest traditions of revolutionary organisation and struggle".

In Iran it was the working class which faced up to the tanks and the machine guns of the shah. Above all it was its general strike and especially the strike of the oil workers which paralysed the whole life of the country. Demonstrations and manifestations against the shah had been held before, but only when the oil pumps stopped working, when the trains ceased to run and the power stations cut off the current--that was when the earthquake shook the foundations of the feudal ruling class, the shah took off to his friend in Morocco and the Bakhtiar government was overthrown. The working class showed that it was the real force in the country and not the shah's army, hundreds of thousands strong, the American weapons and the billions of petrodollars in the banks of Tehran. With its struggle, with the decisive leading role which it played in the democratic revolution, it showed that the only social force to which the future belongs is the working class.

The events in Iran also confirmed another important thesis of Marxism-Leninism, that the revolution cannot be carried out without violence and cannot be won without bloodshed. The regime of the shah resisted to its last cartridge; the American imperialists, the Chinese social imperialists, the big international monopoly bourgeoisie, the kings and shahs from all over the place supported it up to the last second. If the Iranian people had listened to the sermons about the "peaceful road" trumpeted by the Khrushchevite revisionists, about the structural reforms of the "Eurocommunists", the Chinese theory of "three worlds", etc., the clique of the shah and the imperialists would have been ruling untroubled just as they are still ruling in many countries of the world. But the people of Iran were not fooled by illusions, were not afraid to rise in revolution, to shed their blood and make every kind of sacrifice to win their freedom and independence, to throw off the heavy yoke they were bearing on their backs. Here lies the great importance which the Iranian revolution has today for all the other peoples who are languishing under the double oppression of the domination of foreigners and reactionary local cliques. [paragraph continues]

The revolution in Iran is a concrete illustration and confirmation of the correctness of the theses which Comrade Enver Hoxha defends in his book "Imperialism and Revolution" that in the present conditions, freedom and independence from imperialist domination cannot be won, neocolonialism cannot be driven out and complete national sovereignty cannot be established if the internal cliques, too, linked with or sold out to the foreigners are not fought.

The Iranian people rose in insurrection, ready to lay down their lives to escape from the savage oppression and exploitation and for more freedom and democracy. How far they will advance in this direction, how radical the reforms will be, depends on the genuine revolutionary forces, on how capable these forces will be of keeping the spirit of the revolution ablaze and raising it from a lower stage to a higher stage.

Lenin has stressed that the revolution is a serious matter which must not be trifled with, that if it is started it must be carried through to the end. The revolution in Iran is still developing and it cannot be said that it has achieved all the objectives which are facing it. The fact is that the forces of internal reaction and the imperialist forces are trying to stage a counterrevolution, either by direct violence from within, by external military intervention or by the peaceful degeneration of the revolution and its gradual transformation into its opposite. Therefore to carry the revolution through to the end means for the people or Iran that they must raise their vigilance to the maximum and must not allow themselves to fall under bondage to foreign imperialists again, either to the Americans, the Soviets or others, because by means of manoeuvers and intrigues, compromises, corruption and so on, they will strive to regain their old concessions and positions, of course in new forms.

Now, following the destruction of the administration of the shah, new organs of power will be created in Iran. The course on which this process will develop has great importance. It may be progressive, but it may also be regressive. Both possibilities exist. In order to take progressive positions, the people of Iran will have to destroy all the structures and superstructures of the feudal monarchy of the shah and replace them with a new structure and superstructure, appropriate to the country and not borrowed from the so-called bourgeois democracy which in essence is antipopular. They will have to make great efforts to prevent the feudals and bourgeoisie from infiltrating all these institutions, but must take them over themselves and ensure that their most trustworthy representatives will carry out the great social and economic reforms.

Of course, the transition from one stage of the revolution to the other, carrying it through to the end, is no easy task. But the progressive forces must gain ground step by step, must take sound, democratic and progressive positions against those elements that will put up resistance and which are remnants of the backward feudalism of the past.

The working class, the poor peasantry, the rank and file soldiers will have to steel their Marxist-Leninist party, the party of workers, peasants and soldiers. They must take full advantage of the objective and subjective situation created in the country. Thus they will fight ever better against the pseudocommunists who sold out to the Soviets, to the Eurocommunists, to the Maoists as well as the provocateur "communist parties", which the agencies of American and British imperialism create.

Today, more than ever before, the Marxist-Leninist communists, the genuine revolutionaries must be in the forefront of the struggle against reaction, against the intrigues and interference of American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and so on. At these very important moments through which the revolution is passing, they must not be sectarian, not opportunist. In no instance must they play the game of those who might deceive the people with a thousand tricks, or serve the foreign superpowers under whatever disguise they adopt.

Undoubtedly, the working class of Iran, which has shown itself to be so heroic, courageous and mature at this stage of the revolution, will know how to form sound alliances with progressive democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist elements and forces, regardless of whether they may be religious, but have not failed to fight with determination against the monarchy and the shah.

Among the radical reforms which the Iranian people now require are those in connection with the army, with its social composition, structure and purpose. The army in Iran has been the main support of the monarchist regime, maintained to suppress the people and for the security of the despotic regime of the shah. However, the events of recent months showed that this army, armed to the teeth and trained by the Americans, melted away like the snow in the sunshine. In the persistence of the people in struggling to win their rights and to overthrow the monarchy it was seen that the main force of the Pahlavi empire and American imperialism in Iran was only the top military caste. But it turned out that the military caste, fattened on American dollars, was unable to preserve the unity of the army, because the sons of the people did not follow it.

The main strength of any army is the sons of the people; therefore in Iran, too, the new army must be a democratic, people's army. The people cannot and must not be disarmed because they have shed their blood and laid down their lives for these weapons. They must not be disarmed without being certain that the army is a people's army and that men of the people command it. This is an experience drawn from history which has been confirmed and applied also by our people's revolution. The army must have progressive people at the head of it, who will guarantee that the reactionary military caste will not be able to lead the sons of the people to kill the people.

Such a situation has been seen in many revolutions, indeed since the bourgeois-democratic revolution in France last century, when the sansculottes produced outstanding commanders from their ranks and drove the army of kings, the aristocracy and French feudalism before them.

This is characteristic even for the present times when arms have become the terror of the world. But it depends who is wielding these arms and against whom they are aimed. When the people rise in revolution they are able to win over their own sons and to convince them to turn their weapons against those who force them to kill their fathers, mothers and sisters. In this direction the example of Iran is extremely significant.

The people of Iran have many means in their hands to defend the victories of the revolution and to carry them forward. Above all they have the oil which continues to shake the capitalist world. The politicians and publicists of the West make the question of Iranian oil more dangerous than the war in Vietnam, Korea, etc. They are very worried about the fact that now possibilities are being created for Iran to use the oil to its own advantage and no longer permit others to get it for a song. It is to be expected that the imperialists and capitalists will play all their cards in order to re-establish the former situation in various ways and forms. But the Iranian people have all the possibilities to resist the interference, intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialists, social imperialists and anybody else. They will be able to resist them successfully if they become completely consicous of the need to keep a firm grip on the weapon of oil and are determined to defend it to the end, if they are not afraid of the Americans, Soviets, or other coalitions. Always bearing in mind the interests of their own homeland as well as the interests of other peoples of the world who are fighting for freedom, they will know how to take advantage of circumstances such as the present ones and those which will be created, wisely. A country in revolution, which has such a weapon in its hands as oil, which has such a valiant people that overthrows an old and rotten world to build a new world, is able to resist all enemies.

The struggle of the people of Iran which overthrew the despotic rule of the shah, which (?rendered) a heavy blow to American imperialism and the whole capitalist world, also assists the liberation struggle of all peoples, the cause of democracy and progress throughout the world. Because of this, we also have an exceptionally great respect for the Iranian people and bow in memory of those who fought heroically in the streets of Iran and gave their lives for the triumph of the revolution. We wish that they realise all their desires and aspirations and live free, independent and sovereign in their own homeland.

ATA COMMENTS ON CARTER'S VISIT TO MEXICO

LD181312 Tirana ATA in English 1105 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, February 17 (ATA)--Recently, the President of the United States of America, Carter, paid an official visit to Mexico.

The Mexican press informs that Carter's talks with the President of Mexico, Lopez Portillo, took place in an atmosphere of profound contradictions. Since the first official reception, the Mexican president openly expressed to Carter the dissatisfaction of his country for the expansionist policy U.S. imperialism pursues towards Mexico and he forewarned the United States of America of "every violation of its political and economic independence". At the same time, he stressed that Mexico will not allow that its rich oil resources be plundered by the USA, that "Mexico as (?an independent) state, does not accept any limitation in the diversity of its exchanges" and that it acts only in accordance with the principles it abides by.

It is already known that the main aim of Carter's visit to Mexico is that U.S. imperialism takes hold of the rich oil resources of Mexico, especially in the situation created after the shah's overthrow in Iran.

The stand adopted towards the top representative of U.S. imperialism in Mexico shows that Washington cannot operate as easily as before in the Latin American Continent, which was considered as "an estate of the United States of America", that the wave of opposition towards the enslaving policy of the superpower is increasing in that zone.

BRIEFS

RITA MARKO ACTIVITIES REPORTED--A meeting was organized in Tirana on 12 February to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Albanian Guard. Attending the celebration were Rita Marko, AWP Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Agron Tafa, party Central Committee member and deputy minister of internal affairs; and others. On the occasion of its 35th anniversary, the guard unit was conferred the Skanderbeg Order, First Class. Thoma Milo, secretary of the party committee attached to the guard unit, presided over the meeting. Serviceman Xhafer Peci spoke on the occasion. He reviewed the glorious record of the guard unit during the national liberation struggle. Xhule Ciraku, deputy minister of internal affairs, read the greetings message sent to the guard unit by Kadri Hasbiu, minister of internal affairs, on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. The gathering sent a greetings message to Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU]

PRISTINA DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Pristina, Kosovo radio-television delegation led by Petrit Dushi, chief editor of Pristina television, left Tirana on 12 February. The delegation was seen off by Xhabir Maxhelaku, deputy director of the general directorate of Albanian radio-television, and workers of arts and culture. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO PRC-SRV CONFLICT

Bulgarian-Vietnamese Friendship Society

AU182000 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 18 Feb 79 AU

["Solidarity With the Vietnamese People"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 18 (BTA)--Prompted by the invasion by Chinese troops of the Vietnamese territory, the chairman of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Friendship Society, Colonel General Avgust Kabakchiev, told a BTA representative:

With anger and indignation the Bulgarian public and the entire Bulgarian people react to the news of the broad military aggression of Chinese troops against the peaceful and heroic Vietnamese people. The present Beijing leaders have put off their mask and showed to all mankind the expansionist greater state nature of Maoism. The Beijing rulers, leading an aggressive and hegemonic policy, forced a war on Socialist Vietnam. Encouraged and instigated by the imperialist forces, they threw an open challenge against peace, democracy and international security, against the forces of progress.

The Bulgarian people followed with anxiety the growing provocations and threats of late, aimed at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The people and Government of Vietnam, in the name of peace and friendship, showed maximum self-control and sought for the peaceful settlement of all matters, with fraternal solidarity, together with the other socialist community countries, in the same way as we used to back up the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people against the American invaders and their puppets and extended our support for the recovering of the national economy and in the buildup of the socialist community. Now too we back up with fraternal solidarity the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggression, Colonel General Avgust Kabakchiev pointed out. We raise our voice that the ruling circles in Beijing immediately stop the aggressive struggle against Vietnam, and withdraw their troops from Vietnamese territory.

The Bulgarian people join the call of the peaceloving forces and angrily appeal: "Hands Off Vietnam!"

National Front Condemnation

LD200016 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA)--The National Council of the Fatherland Front issued a declaration today, which emphasizes that the news that the Chinese troops have invaded the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the aggressive war started by the present Chinese leaders against the Vietnamese people have stirred profound indignation among all the working people and the entire Bulgarian nation. The Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a trampling upon the elementary principles of international life, a rude violation of the UN Charter and a (?great) threat both to Asian peace and to the world peace and security.

"The armed assault against Vietnam has once again exposed the expansionist face of the present Chinese leaders, the reactionary nature of the policy pursued by China in Southeast Asia.

This move of the Beijing ruling circles puts them among the most reactionary and aggressive forces in the world, who fight against socialism and peace," the declaration says further.

Translating into life Ho Chi Minh's legacy that nothing is so precious as freedom and independence, the people of Vietnam will succeed again in defending freedom and independence of their motherland, the acquisitions of socialism. The fraternal socialist countries, all honest and peace-loving people the world over are again on the side of Vietnam.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front expresses its invariable solidarity and resolute support to the struggle of the fraternal people of Vietnam and insists on the immediate stopping of the aggressive war of China against Socialist Vietnam.

National Peace Defense Committee Declaration

AU191915 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 19 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA)--The millions of fighters for peace in Bulgaria condemn with greatest indignation the broad armed aggression taken up by Chinese troops, reads a declaration by the National Peace Defence Committee.

The open aggressive war of Beijing against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a criminal blow not only at the fraternal Vietnamese people who have suffered so much from the years long imperialist interventions, but also at peace, stability and international security in all Southeast Asia. It is a way perilous for the very Chinese people.

The fighters for peace and friendship among peoples in Bulgaria, the declaration emphasizes, together with the entire world peace-loving public, most energetically insist on the immediate ceasing of the aggression and on the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the territory of Vietnam.

We are absolutely convinced that the people who successfully ended in complete victory their selfless 30-year long war against foreign colonizers and invaders, will not give in to the attempts by the new pretenders for domination, who violate their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, strive to frustrate their social upsurge and peace policy.

We are deeply convined that this time too the invaders will suffer a disgraceful loss, that peace and international security will triumph, the declaration reads.

Statement to UN Human Rights Commission

AU210958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the latest meeting of the 35th session of the UN Human Rights Commission, Bulgarian representative Ivan Garvalov sharply condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Bulgarian representative emphasized that Beijing's aggressive operations were a gross violation against the sovereign right of self-determination of the Vietnamese people.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial

AU201912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Provocation Against Peace and Against Progressive Mankind"]

[Text] The aggressive and hegemonistic great-Han policy of the Beijing leaders has once more demonstrated its sinister character by threatening the foundations of peace and security in our world. Since yesterday morning Chinese troops have been carrying out large-scale armed aggression against fraternal, Socialist Vietnam. Despite warnings on the part of the progressive and peace-loving forces which denounced the massing of troops along the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the overt Beijing threats against this country, Mao's heirs have engaged in aggressive actions on a large scale. Thus, the Chinese invasion of heroic Vietnam in the early hours of 17 February 1979 fully and definitely unmasked Mao's heirs and once more demonstrated in the eyes of all mankind the expansionist and chauvinistic essence of Maoism.

Can there be a greater moral-political disgrace, a greater villainy or a greater sacrilege in international life than to embark on an armed aggression against the peaceful labor of a heroic and glorious people who only a few years ago victoriously concluded their selfless struggle in a 30-years old war against the French colonizers and American imperialists?! An aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam is an aggression against peace and democracy and against the brightest ideals of mankind--ideals which are worthily represented and symbolized by the Vietnamese people. As the declaration of the SRV Government states: "With their aggression against Vietnam the ruling circles of China stand against the entire socialist community and against the national independence movement. They are undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world."

The invasion by the Beijing militarists of the SRV represents a brutal and cynical action which is competing with the most disgraceful antihumanitarian actions of worldwide imperialism and colonialism. There is and there can be no justification whatsoever for the approach of the new Chinese mandarins against Socialist Vietnam. As history shows, the acts of robbery in international life and the aspirations to act according to the "law of the jungle" in international relations have always been justified by some "motives of justification" but this has never succeeded in concealing their criminal character.

The aggressive war started by Beijing against fraternal Vietnam represents a serious threat against peace and stability throughout Southeast Asia. It represents a blow against international security. This aggressive war most convincingly confirms the fact that the feverish "diplomacy of smiles" conducted by the Beijing envoys touring Western countries and which was aimed at the supply of greater deliveries of most up to date weapons has served aggressive and hegemonic purposes.

The Maoists' Vietnam adventure testifies that they are representing a genuine threat against the peaceful existence of mankind. Their actions represent outrageous violations of the UN Charter and of the most elementary principles of international right. There is no doubt whatsoever that the flirtation of certain imperialist forces with Beijing is a dangerous playing with fire. It reminds us of the Western states' Munich policy. Actually, the very fact that Mao's heirs dared invade Vietnam despite the warnings of worldwide public opinion inevitably induces us to think that they are being encouraged for these gangster-like actions by the increasingly closer alliance and relations with worldwide imperialism.

Now tnat a serious threat is once more pending over heroic Vietnam, when the Maoist hordes are violating this sacred soil and killing the peaceful inhabitants and destroying settlements, fraternal solidarity with heroic Vietnam is necessary for all forces of peace and progress. The Chinese aggressor inevitably will get his just and well deserved lesson which was the same lesson given to the French colonizers and to the American aggressors. Once more peace-loving people are rising in close unity to support Vietnam. "Hands Off Vietnam!"--this angry slogan can be again heard in all parts of the world. Once more, as always, the Bulgarian people are also firmly standing at the side of their dear Vietnamese brothers and expressing their wholehearted solidarity and support, their deep conviction that the aggressor from the north will be disgracefully defeated and that in the distant country of Vietnam, which nevertheless is so close to us, peace and independence will be victorious once more. All working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria also most resolutely voice the imperative and irrevocable demand: "Hands Off Vietnam!"

BTA Commentator's Views

AU191530 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 19 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Feb, BTA commentator Georgi Dobrentov--The Chinese so-called "People's Liberation" Army, treacherously invaded the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Maybe this news was not a surprise to many.

Well known of late was the deployment and regrouping of Chinese military units along the 1,300 km long border with Vietnam. Still fresh in the people's minds are the rude threats said by Deng Xiaoping during his recent visit in the USA. And yet, no honest and freedom-loving man can but shudder with indignation at this barbarous act which threatens in a most undignified manner the peace in the world.

In this case it is a natural question, what will be the first consequences of this for Beijing itself?

The world will react to the disgraceful action of the Chinese war-mongers as to an enormous challenge; a challenge against the hopes of mankind for peace and international trust; a challenge against the generally accepted norms of relations among states and against the sovereign rights of the peoples. Thrown so impudently in the eyes of the entire world public, it should make those who could not so far see any real threat in the rattling of the Chinese weapon, think...

The started consecutive nasty war against Vietnam, this time started by China, is a proof as well, an eloquent proof who is the real aggressor and warmonger, who is striving for hegemony and materialising its chauvinist and greater-state plans, a proof of the truthfulness of the repeated warnings by the socialist countries and especially by the Soviet Union, that the Beijing clique must not be trusted at all, that in the interest of its ominous invader's projects it is ready to stab anybody in the back. This indisputable proof should set to thinking those governmental circles in the West and especially those in Britain, who did not see anything alarming in their readiness to arm China with modern destructive weapons; to think and recall the old truth that no knife should be given in the madman's hand because he may stab in the back of the one who gave it.

And, in the end, Deng Xiaoping himself should think of it, if he could. He lifted his arm in order to carry through the threat said by him in the USA--that "China will give Vietnam a good lesson". There is no doubt that a lesson will be given--China will be taught that Asia is not her property to flourish her long stick around unpunished.

SOFIA RADIO COMMENTS ON 'REACTIONARY ALLIANCE' IN MIDEAST

AU222100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The radio station "The Voice of the Iranian Revolution", announced that the Saudi Arabian Government has offered to purchase Iran's F-14 airplanes. An assumption is being voiced that the Saudi Government took this step because it is alarmed by the situation in the Persian Gulf.

What are they concerned about?

We recall that before Khomeyni's return to Iran a large number of modern U.S. fighters were transferred to Saudi Arabia because of security considerations. The idea was that the modern arms might otherwise fall into the hands of the Soviet Union. Let us examine the pretext of this consideration. The pretext is obviously to create the impression that the Soviet Union covets the airplanes and thus to indicate that the USSR has participated in overthrowing the shah's regime, and further, indirectly to insinuate the idea about the Soviet involvement and threat, which is a favorite theme of the West. Thus the Western readiness to eventually intervene in Iran is being justified.

Let us return to the proposed deal. Egypt is expecting a U.S. military delegation which will be asked--according to some sources--to provide Egypt with 300 modern fighters, hundreds of tanks and tactical rockets. In return Egypt will assume the role of a watch dog in the Middle East after failing to attract the Arab countries neighboring Israel to its separate deal.

Tel Aviv is also receiving U.S. weapons and utilizes them in its continuous aggression in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia is financing pro-Western regimes in Africa, for which it is also receiving U.S. weapons. Thus a reactionary alliance of Egypt, Israel, and Saudi Arabia is emerging.

The proposal for purchasing Iran's fighters actually aims at strengthening this alliance. One must also take into consideration the fact that in a neutral Iran these planes would have been useless, while in the hands of the Riyadh-Cairo-Tel Aviv military axis they could be put to use.

SOVIET ARMY'S 61ST ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN SOFIA

AU221930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian public marked the 61st anniversary of the Soviet army and navy. A festive meeting devoted to the glorious anniversary took place at Sofia's Central Army Club. Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Dobri Dzhurov, generals, officers, and representatives of the Sofia public attended the celebration. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces commander in chief in Bulgaria, also attended.

Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense, spoke.

Col Valeriy (Zelyanov), USSR military attache in Bulgaria, greeted the participants on behalf of the Soviet soldiers.

CHAKUROV, ROMANIAN MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER SIGN PROTOCOL

AU221400 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Feb, BTA--"The fruitful meetings of the first leaders of the two parties and states, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, are and will continue to be of great importance for the still more active development of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in machine building", said Mr Ioan Avram, the Romanian minister of the engineering industry, at his meeting today with Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building. "Machine building, as the most dynamic industry in the economies of the two countries, will give new impetus to the solution of joint tasks between our ministries. The construction of the Bulgaro-Romanian enterprises--the heavy engineering works at Ruse-Giurgiu, the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydropower complex and the plant for olefins in Pleven--will play an extremely important role in increasing further the production of the two countries.

"In future our contacts in machine building will develop chiefly and in a (?fairly) promising way in the automobile industry, ship building, electronics and electrical engineering."

At the meeting of the Bulgarian and Romanian ministers a review was made of questions connected with bilateral specialization and cooperation up to 1985, preliminary coordination of mutual deliveries for the 1981-1985 period, as well as the exchange of such equipment as lathes, electric and internal-combustion-engine trucks and various installations for the automobile industry.

A protocol on the talks was signed.

In the 1976-1980 period cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania is being effected on the basis of the multilateral agreements for specialization in production, but along with this during this period are in operation also four bilateral agreements for the manufacture of machine tools, of machinery for the food, tobacco and dairy industries. Studies are in progress on the possibilities of expanding specialization in and the delivery of heavy machine tools, sets of machines for fittings and floating drilling platforms. Bulgaria is exporting diesel engines to Romania. In comparison with the sixth five-year period Bulgarian exports of machinery and equipment to Romania are expected to treble, and the Romanian to Bulgaria to increase nearly fivefold.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Humberto Uribe Escandon, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, has arrived in our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Feb 79 p 6 AU]

VIETNAMESE CAN RELY ON CSSR SOLIDARITY

AU211800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "We Are With You, People of Vietnam!"]

[Text] Fire is again falling on the Vietnamese country which, in the past, had repeatedly turned scarlet with the blood shed by their best sons and daughters in defending their fatherland against the aggressor. The severely tested and heroically fighting country is being torn by artillery and bombs and being ripped by tank treads. The Beijing expansionists have ordered their divisions to invade Socialist Vietnam, a country which our Czechoslovak people are bound by deep feelings of comradeship and friendship with a long tradition--a friendship yet further steeled when the Vietnamese people were warding off brutal U.S. aggression.

The aggressor's hypocritical act was met with indignation throughout the world and among the progressive and peace-loving people of all continents. The wave of solidarity with fighting Vietnam is growing and strengthening. Our party and all our people have also joined in the powerful tide of indignation over the aggressor's shameful act. The workers, cooperative farmers and members of our socialist intelligentsia are voicing their most profound revulsion at the aggression; an unequivocal and resolute call is resounding from plants, villages, schools, scientific institutes and offices, from citizens of all generations, from all places in our socialist fatherland, the call: Stop the Aggressor! The Chinese troops must be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from Vietnamese territory.

The statement issued by the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government on the Chinese aggression, a statement which is being accepted with unequivocal agreement throughout our fatherland, expresses deeply and unequivocally what all our people are convinced of in these hours, these days. With our thoughts and our hearts we are with you, heroic Vietnamese comrades. New and profound pages will incontestably be written in the annals of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese comradeship and solidarity in the battle against aggression. Thousands of kilometers separate us from fighting Vietnam, from the country bound to us by common tasks in the battle for progress and peace. In these days of fateful trial we are with you, Vietnamese comrades. We are with you in your heroic battle against the aggressor, in the same way that we were with you when American bombs were falling on your country, and before that when the Japanese fascists and French colonizers wanted to drive your country to its knees.

We are with you because the policy of our party, of the CPCZ--the leading force of our society, which is building the developed socialist society--is profoundly international. We consistently proceed from the 15th CPCZ Congress resolution which stressed that internationalism and the consolidation of the relations with fraternal socialist countries is the core of our foreign policy, in the same way as is the solidarity assistance to the fraternal countries threatened by aggression.

We are with you, heroic Vietnamese comrades, because we realize that peace is indivisible. To bow before brutal aggression in one part of the world means to open the way to other aggression, to other aggressors. We are with you, heroic Vietnamese comrades, because this is in keeping with the profoundly humanist substance of our party's policy, with the humanist essence of real socialism. Peace is the basic right of mankind; and the battle for not only maintaining it but also consolidating it is our sacred duty to the present and future generations. That is why we are firmly and unequivocally adopting the stand of supporting the fighting Vietnamese people.

We are with you, fighting people of Vietnam, because our own historic experience teaches us that it is necessary to bar the aggressor's way--as you are barring it even now. More than four decades ago Czechoslovakia became the victim of Hitlerite aggression. At that time the Hitlerites spoke--as, indeed, the Beijing rulers are speaking today--of some provocations in the border areas, provocations which understandably did not exist. They spoke of them in order to justify their invasion of Czechoslovakia. But this invasion was, for them, only the first stage of their plans. It was meant to open for them the way to a global conflict, which they regarded as the instrument for materializing their hegemonist aims of world domination. At that time, too, the aggressors attempted to make use of the "fifth column," and then, too, the smokescreen of lies was meant to conceal his dragon's features.

Our historic experience teaches other things, too. It shows how near-sighted the voices of those Western politicians were who advised Czechoslovakia to "adjust itself," or of those who tried to proceed from "nonalined positions." History has provided a clearcut and unambiguous answer: One must not retreat before aggression: concessions do not pay, since they open the path to an escalation of aggression and to other aggressors.

We are with you, heroic fighting people of Vietnam, also because we emphatically reject the wolfish norms introduced into international relations by Maoism, which follows the road always taken by imperialism, both in the past and present. Like the U.S. aggressors, the Maoists have assaulted Vietnam perfidiously, without declaring war, and they have trampled underfoot all the norms governing relations among civilized states.

The thousands of resolutions, which are being received by our party and state bodies these days, particularly as expressions of popular anger over the brutal assault of Vietnam, again express unwavering solidarity. With Socialist Vietnam, which has become the victim of brutal aggression, the victim of a Chinese invasion. They express--frankly, cordially and in a comradely manner--the deep sentiments for and sympathies with the fighting Vietnamese people who, after a brief respite of peace, are again defending their independence and their hard-won freedom with weapons in hand. But they also contain the deep faith that the Chinese aggressors will find a no less inglorious end than those who had raised weapons against the freedom-loving Vietnamese people before them.

"The Vietnamese people want to live in peace. It is the duty of every honest person to support the just cause that is being defended by the heroic people of Vietnam," the statement of working people in the Kralovo Pole engineering plant in Brno stresses. Their voice is identical with the voice of millions of our working people.

The Czechoslovak working people, all our people are deeply convinced--as expressed in the statement by the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government--that heroic Vietnam, which had for several years unwaveringly warded off the enormous force of the largest imperialist power, the United States, will emerge victorious also from this severe trial. In its serious fight it can fully rely on our solidarity, on our support. Already in the past it was proved that the people defending their socialist fatherland are invincible. The Americans buried Vietnam under millions of tons of bombs, destroyed all vegetation, burnt villages to the ground and assassinated everyone in My Lai. They killed and maimed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese: but they did not drive Vietnam to its knees. It will not be driven to its knees by those who have now invaded its borders with the same perfidy, either.

Working People Condemn Attack

LD230026 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--22 February. CTK--The successes of the working people of Czechoslovakia and other socialist states are a thorn in the flesh of aggressive imperialist circles which are trying to create new hotbeds of tension in the world and violate the peaceful development of socialist countries and relations between countries with different social systems.

This is said in a statement of the working people of Prague and the Central Bohemian region on the 31st anniversary of the victory of the working people over the forces of reaction in Czechoslovakia and on the current international situation.

The statement says that the current Chinese leadership has betrayed the principles of Marxism-Leninism and embarked upon the road of hegemonism and big-power chauvinism.

The statement unequivocally denounces the Chinese attack against Vietnam, and fully endorses the statement of the Czechoslovak Communisty Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government.

The statement pledges support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggressor, and expresses the conviction that the Vietnamese people's valiant struggle and the massive international protest movement against the Chinese aggressive policy will bring the Beijing leaders to reason.

Pham Van Dong, Commander Interviewed

LD212230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Interviews with Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and the unnamed commander of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, introduced by Prague television correspondent in Hanoi Antonin Kubes and conducted by an unidentified correspondent in Hanoi--recorded; date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Kubes] On 17 February at 0100 at night, the Chinese Army attacked the frontiers of Socialist Vietnam. At that time, Premier Pham Van Dong, together with other high Vietnamese representatives, was on an official friendly visit to Cambodia. Shortly after his return from Phnom Penh, we met him in the Presidential Palace in Hanoi.

[Unidentified interviewer--in French with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade Pham Van Dong, welcome back in Hanoi. Tell us about the results of your visit to Cambodia.

[Dong--in Vietnamese with superimposed Czech translation] Our trip was successful, extremely successful.

[Unidentified interviewer] What is your government's stance regarding the current situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier following the Chinese aggression against your country?

[Dong] Those who still believe that it is possible to dictate to the Vietnamese people and that they can give them lessons without fear are very mistaken. If someone wants a lesson, we will give them one.

We are determined to win. Thanks to this resolve we have decisively repelled the Chinese Army's attack. On my way from the airport I saw that the Vietnamese people are proud of our successful army, and I have been informed that our youth want to go to defend their country--and not only the youth but also the older people, those who defeated the U.S. aggressors. We firmly believe that history has shown many times already that he who attacks our country always suffers defeat, and the attackers from the north should learn a lesson from this fact at long last.

There is another important point. Then, in the past, our country was alone. It had to defend itself against the aggressor with only its own strength and could rely only on its own potential. But now we are backed by the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union. We have the support of the entire progressive world. All peace-loving people are in solidarity with us. These days a powerful movement in support of Socialist Vietnam is spreading throughout the world, and this is a guarantee of our great victory, which will be not only our own success but also the success of all those people who want peace and progress. We are firm--not only our fighting soldiers but also all other Vietnamese citizens. We are ready to go and fight for our independence anytime. We are not afraid!

[Kubes] We have here yet another interview. This time with the commander of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.

[Unidentified interviewer] What is the current situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier following the Chinese aggression against your country?

[Commander of the General Staff--in Vietnamese with superimposed Czech translation] Our army was certainly not surprised by the Chinese attack; it was no surprise to us. From the very first moments of the war our soldiers fought bravely and put up strong resistance. And although the Chinese deployed heavy weapons in the fight--including chemical weapons--they did not succeed in penetrating deeply into our country. The aggressor can no longer merely follow his wish because Vietnam is not alone in the fight. Its strength comes from the firm unity of the entire country and the support provided by the socialist countries.

COMMENT ON CARTER'S ATLANTA STATEMENT

LD222336 Prague in English for Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam continues to make frontpage stories throughout the world. Outstanding public workers as well as governments of various countries are voicing their stand on the situation in Indochina. Views differ considerably on the policy of the present Beijing leadership, where the unprincipled Deng Xiaoping appears to have the decisive word.

While, on the one hand, people throughout the world are resolutely condemning the Chinese aggression, on the other hand there is a handful of people who are either silent or who are trying to take a so-called neutralist stand on this question. However, by tolerating the Chinese aggression, the NATO countries' governments are in fact supporting Beijing's aggressive action. Here we must make a special mention of the President of the United States and the Government of the United States where the Chinese Vice Premier Deng was received literally on the eve of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. The expansion of political relations between Washington and Maoist Beijing has gone far beyond the framework of normalizing mutual relations.

Both countries are playing their own games on the world political scene. The Maoists do not conceal their intention to realize their hegemonistic plans in which the United States is to play the limited role of providing technology, particularly in the military field, and investments, as well as the role of its ally in a planned anti-Soviet pact. Washington speculates the other way round. A strong China with its enormous manpower and its present anti-Soviet leadership could well play into the hands of the United States and not only Indochina.

This is a possible answer also to the question why President Carter did not dissociate himself from Deng's sharp anti-Soviet diatribes and why he was silent about Deng's threats against Vietnam. That's why President Carter, in a speech in Atlanta on Tuesday, did not condemn the Chinese armed attack on Vietnam. It is natural that the American administration wants to use the present developments in Indochina for its selfish interests. For the Chinese aggression against Vietnam is an attack upon the eastern flank of the socialist community and Washington does not like to remember its own defeat in Vietnam. Despite this, the American ruling circles are suffering far from a small headache from all this. During Deng's recent visit in the United States, the Carter administration built a certain level of relations with China which is to a certain extent binding for Washington. Now the danger is that China will at any time present the United States with a fait accompli and draw that country into its own game. In a very short space of time politicians in the United States have the possibility to see the other side of the so-called Chinese card. It is necessary to say again that by its wait-and-see tactics Washington is in practice supporting the Chinese leaders' expansionist aspirations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO MOLDAVIA

Chnoupek Meets Grossu

AU221245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[CTK correspondent's report from Kishinev on CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit]

[Text] After their arrival in Kishinev B. Chnoupek and his entourage were received by S. Grossu, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Moldavian SSR.

In a cordial and friendly talk S. Grossu spoke about the successes achieved by the Moldavian people in the years of Soviet rule; the industry of the Moldavian Republic now produces in 8 days as much as it did in the entire year 1940. The realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and cooperation with the CEMA countries plays a significant role in increasing the economic potential of Moldavia. B. Chnoupek stressed in the talk that the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people highly value the fraternal friendship with the USSR, its Leninist party and all soviet people. S. Grossu gave a dinner in B. Chnoupek's honor at which they both delivered speeches.

CTK Interview

LD221332 Prague CTK in English 1124 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sees the positive results of his talks with his Soviet colleague Andrey Gromyko as the first step in the practical implementation of the conclusions of the Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Speaking to CETEKA before his departure from Moscow today, Minister Chnoupek specified: This is so in view of the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as the qualitatively higher degree of the coordination of joint steps of the Warsaw Treaty states in the sphere of foreign policy, in the struggle for peace and detente and particularly as regards tasks in disarmament, military relaxation and the elimination of the flashpoints of tension in the world. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that he exchanged with Andrey Gromyko views on the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and unequivocally denounced it in the spirit of the statements of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments.

"Although this Chinese military adventure is a grave threat to stability and peace in South-East Asia and in the long run to world peace, too, we shall do everything, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and all peace forces of the world, to make international detente a real and firm part of the democratically forming international relations...and to see that its extension to the military field does not become a vague affair, but a tangible process the implementation of which must be started without delay," Minister Chnoupek said and added that Soviet and Czechoslovak coordinated steps in the solution of international issues will be in harmony with the results of the talks in the interest of security and progress in the whole world.

Returns to Prague

LD221334 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Feb CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from a working visit to the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovak foreign minister made the six-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HUSAK'S VISIT TO POLAND

AU221306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 Feb pp 1,2 AU

[Communique on the meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] On 19-20 February 1979, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president was on a friendly working visit in the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

In the course of the visit talks took place between Comrades Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek. These talks were attended from the Czechoslovak side by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak and from the Polish side by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The leading representatives of the two parties informed each other about the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 7th PZPR Congress, discussed the main directions for further developing all-round contacts between the two fraternal parties and states, and exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement. They noted with satisfaction that the fraternal Polish-Czechoslovak relations are dynamically developing in all spheres and that in this development the decisive role is played by the CPCZ and PZPR, which creatively shape and develop a new socialist type of bilateral relations. They put great emphasis on close cooperation between their parties, parliaments, trade unions and social organizations. They discussed the most important directions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in this context they stressed that at this time the main question is a transition to the development of economic plans after the year 1980. They stressed the necessity of concentrating their efforts on deepening the division of labor, specialization and cooperation in production, questions of transport and consolidation of further cooperation between the border areas.

They stressed the further possibilities for developing cooperation in science, culture and mass communications media and in tourism.

They noted that multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework is a significant factor in consolidating the economic potential of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, as it is also in the other socialist countries.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek also exchanged views on the current international situation. They confirmed that both parties and states are determined to continue to strengthen the fraternal alliance and cooperation with the CPSU and Soviet Union, to work in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and to cooperate within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Czechoslovakia and Poland will continue to fight against all attempts to slow down the process of detente, to stir up unrest and disrupt peace in the world. In this context they stressed the great importance and topicality of the proposals formulated in the declaration approved at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries aimed at further deepening the process of detente, halting the arms race and starting concrete steps toward disarmament.

Czechoslovakia and Poland attach great importance to military detente and to disarmament in Europe. They will do everything possible to promote progress at the Vienna talks on force and armaments reductions without jeopardizing the security of any party. Both representatives stated their determination to implement consistently the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as the basis for the successful development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation on the European Continent.

In their talks they condemned the antisocialist and chauvinist course of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy, the purpose of which is to increase international tension in Europe, Asia and the world and to weaken the forces of socialism and peace. This course has a particularly adverse effect today on international relations. They stressed the firm solidarity of Czechoslovakia and Poland with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as the support given to its just struggle against the armed aggression by China, for the preservation of independence and territorial integrity. Czechoslovakia and Poland decidedly demand the immediate end of military operations by China and the withdrawal of all PRC armed forces from Vietnamese territory.

Both representatives expressed complete solidarity with the struggles being waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and social progress. They expressed support for the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle for freedom and sovereignty, as well as for the people of the Republic of South Africa fighting against apartheid.

They exchanged views on the situation in the world communist and workers' movement, stressed the growing importance of the internationalist unity of the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and their cohesion in the struggle for common objectives in collaboration with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

The meeting passed in a comradely and cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. The harmony of views on all the questions that were discussed was fully confirmed. The results of the meeting will be a fresh impulse to the further development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland, notes the communique on the friendly working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

INDRA ADDRESSES PLENARY SESSION IN KLADNO

LD221814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The plenary session of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Committee, which was held in Kladno today, was addressed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

He praised above all the selfless endeavor of the miners, founders, transportation and other working people who are making efforts to over come the consequences of this year's winter. He stressed that in connection with coping with production lags, party and economic bodies must pay special attention not only to the fulfillment of the planned volume of production but also the observance of its structure and above all quality. It is also necessary to focus attention on the maximum savings in the consumption of fuels and energy and preferential supplies needed for the development of the fuel-energy basis.

It is necessary to respond flexibly to those needs of the citizens in connection with the adjustment of working time; above all it is necessary that in the evening a sufficient number of shops are not only open but are sufficiently stocked.

CAUSES OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN ECONOMY ANALYSED

AU211718 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "Manpower Shortage and What Is Behind It"]

[Summary] Our economic production-technological base has considerably expanded in the last few years so that practically every worker has his own machine. This indicates how rich we are, and we could rejoince over it, if... This little word "if" worries economists, politicians, statisticians and everyone who sees below the surface of things. The expansion of basic means is accompanied by a steady reduction of shift intensity. The increase in one-shift operations could be regarded as another demonstration of an increasing standard of living but it is, in fact, an assault against it.

"Up to 1962 shift intensity was steadily increasing in our national economy and reached the record high of 1.409. On this point the curve on the shift intensity charts turned around and began to decline. By 1975 it dropped to 1.322 and by last year--according to the report of the Federal Statistical Office--to 1.318.

"This means that the great majority of machines and equipment, even the most modern ones that could (and should) be in operation for 16 and up to 24 hours, stand idle in the afternoons and at nights."

Experts have figured out that in our industry alone more than 0.5 million workplaces remain unoccupied. The jobs are thus looking for the people and the search is becoming increasingly difficult. Every factory is looking for workers and the recruiters are promising the sky.

"We are undoubtedly proud of the fact that socialism has put an end to unemployment and that there is enough work for everyone. However, we ask: Have we not in some respects gone further than it is possible, further than society can afford?"

Whenever the undesirable reduction of shift intensity is mentioned, manpower shortage is viewed as the main culprit. The greater the demand for manpower, the less the interest in working afternoon and night shifts.

What follows is a chain reaction--the struggle for manpower has grown into a struggle among regions and sectors, and there is a danger that it will become more tenacious because we are facing years when lower numbers of people are joining the workforce and reserves are practically exhausted.

The enterprises are adjusting to the declining interest in shift work and the increasing demand for manpower by expanding one-shift operation. They build, invest in new technology and buy new machines although the need to do so is not always inevitable.

"The modernization of basic means is, of course, necessary. However, it is fully and truly useful only if outdated and barely productive machines are discarded at the same time, if ineffective workshops are liquidated and their personnel transferred--as required by logic--to more efficient technology, which is then used in two or, even better, in three shifts.

"This is not being done or is done only very slowly. Let facts speak: Although it is receiving new technology, our machine pool is generally aging! A whole third of our machine pool is classified as outdated. On this part of basic means labor productivity is some 20 percent lower than on modern machines."

If outdated machinery were discarded and new machinery used in two or three shifts, labor productivity would immediately increase. For the time being, however, labor productivity growth rates are declining. While in the years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan the annual increase of labor productivity per worker amounted to 5.8 percent, in 1977 it was 4.8 percent, last year 4 percent and this year it is designed to amount to only 3.8 percent.

"The facts we have recalled prove that the decline in shift intensity and utilization of basic means has not been caused by the manpower shortage. Economists even claim that we should not even talk about manpower shortage because it only appears to be the problem. The essence of the problem consists in something completely different: In the disruption of the harmony between the reproduction of basic means and the reproduction of manpower. If we fail to interfere and restore the balance between the two reproduction processes, further difficulties will arise and our progress on the path toward achieving high efficiency in the entire national economy will be retarded. We must not permit this!"

In May 1977 the CSSR Government adopted a document designed to halt the decline in shift intensity, but it has not yielded the expected results.

One of the main causes of disharmony between the reproduction of basic means and the reproduction of manpower which appears to be, on the surface, manpower shortage is, in fact, a surplus of job vacancies. This surplus has been brought about by expanding production which has a future without liquidating obsolete production, by investing even where the existing capacities have not been utilized, by the lagging liquidation of outdated basic means and by the low share of capital investment aimed at saving the use of manpower.

"These negative phenomena are also affected by departmental and, often, by local interests. Local, district and frequently even regional organs intervene against the intention to curtail ineffective production by arguing that 'people would be dissatisfied.' The organs I have in mind are accepting incorrect arguments and succumbing to them instead of working politically among the citizens and explaining what social interest requires and why it must be respected."

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has worked out a new comprehensive document designed to bring about a more effective use of basic means and to increase shift intensity. It envisages that the liquidation of outdated plants and workshops will become part of the enterprises' plans. The central point is the question of how to increase interest in shift work. One possibility being considered are better wages; there is also the possibility of granting extra leave to employees working in multishift operations. The entire cultural and public life, television transmission times and so forth should also adjust to expanding multishift work.

PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM CONTINUES TO DRAW CRITICISM

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Article

AU221405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[G.P. article: "The World Joins in the Call: Hands Off Vietnam"]

[Text] A wave of indignation is enveloping the globe: At the order of the Beijing leaders and in provocative disregard of international law Chinese troops--infantry, tank and artillery divisions as well as air forces--have invaded Socialist Vietnam on a broad front. To the present hour the aggressors are holding Vietnamese territory in their control. According to reports from the affected territories they have committed numerous crimes and inflicted heavy losses of human life on the Vietnamese population.

The monstrous attack is being passionately denounced by all honest men throughout the entire world. Governments and leading statesmen, parties and organizations, people with different world outlooks are emphatically opposing the act of aggression and demand: Hands off Vietnam!

On behalf of the GDR, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers have lodged a resolute protest against Beijing's aggression and have demanded the immediate unconditional halting of all belligerent actions and the withdrawal without delay of the Chinese invasion troops. Numerous statements and resolutions from all quarters of the population of our republic reflect the disgust and anger harbored by the people of socialist GDR over the brutal military Chinese attack on Vietnam, affiliated with us by fraternal ties.

It is proof of the ignominious role and political cynicism of the Beijing leaders that they are not shrinking back from the attempt to bring the Vietnamese people under their control in the manner of feudal mandarins, colonial rulers and imperialists. But the fact should give today's aggressors food for thought that the forces of reaction always have been bloodily beaten at such attempts in both the recent and more distant past.

They should recall that not even 4 years have elapsed since the last bulwark of the foreign U.S. rule collapsed in Saigon. The steadfastness, dedication, vital strength and determination of Vietnam to win are deeply imprinted on the minds of all humanity. This heroic people, which obtuse U.S. generals wanted to "bomb back into the stone age" has stood the test in its 30-year struggle against imperialist invaders and has won because--as Ho Chi Minh taught--"there is nothing more precious than independence and liberty" and because it had reliable friends at its side and enjoyed the solidarity of progressive mankind.

A craven attack on the Vietnamese people is the direct outcome of the policy of blackmail and pressure which the Chinese rulers have pursued for some already, vis-a-vis Southeast Asia in general and Vietnam in particular. In that time the Beijing leadership went all out in baiting, interfering and subverting so as to deflect Vietnam from its self-chosen road and to make it submissive to Chinese hegemonistic intentions.

China grabbed Vietnamese territory and desperately attempted in the spring of 1975, even up to the last hour, to salvage Vietnam's south as an imperialist benefice. When this failed a switch was made to sabotaging socialist construction, and an economic embargo was staged and the Chinese living in Vietnam were incited against the people's power by means of chauvinistic slogans. The disgraceful machinations were accompanied by increasingly frequent and extensive military provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. A total of 260 such inroads were registered from 1 January to 12 February alone.

Not satisfied with this, Beijing built the Pol Pot regime in Phnom Penh into a ram against Socialist Vietnam and had its puppets unleash a bloody border war. The outcome of this policy is well known to the entire world. Kampuchea's people have ousted the remote-controlled killer regime. They want to live in peace and friendship with neighboring Vietnam. Every soberminded person feels satisfaction with this.

But Beijing cannot, nor will it, put up with the irreversible fact that the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea are choosing their roads freely and are not willing to let themselves be abused as pawns for the chauvinist plans of the Chinese leaders. This is why Beijing's emissaries unleashed tirades of hatred against Vietnam during their recent trips abroad and have announced an "exemplary punishment." However, mankind associated evil reminiscences with the mendacious term of a "retaliatory blow." These reminiscences are a warning not to remain silent in view of the new crime against peace and international security.

The criminal invasion by China of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam constitutes a challenge to all peace-loving peoples. It is directly aimed against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and at the same time at socialism, against its positions on the Asian Continent and against the national liberation movements and progressive forces throughout the entire world. The aggression grossly violates international law. It is a mockery of the principles of the UN Charter. The invasion threatens stability in Asia in a menacing manner. It reveals Beijing's irresponsible attitude to peace.

In view of this adventurous policy, the full extent becomes obvious of the hypocrisy with which Brijing strives to give itself the air of a "protector" of small and medium states. What abysmal cynicism: Either you let yourself "be protected" or it shall "punish" you.

With their attack against Vietnam the Chinese leaders have put to the test what they intend with their policy of the "inevitability of another world war" and why they are flirting with the most aggressive forces of imperialism. Great power chauvinism and undisguised hegemonistic aspirations are the essential traits of their course.

"The disgraceful Chinese act of aggression once more proves," Erich Honecker stated in his speech Sunday night in Luanda, "that the Beijing leadership with its policy hostile to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is pursuing aims that are fully and entirely identical with those of the most aggressive imperialist forces. After supporting the Camp David plot, after the repeated demands of Beijing that NATO should rearm and after the unbridled baiting speeches by Deng Xiaoping in the United States against the Soviet Union, the craven Chinese attack on the Vietnamese people must be grounds for all to check the aggressors, hands off Socialist Vietnam!"

International reaction to the Chinese attack shows that the calculation of the aggressors sooner or later leads to an ignominious end. This certainty is being confirmed by the reports on the courageous defensive struggle by the Vietnamese people. Another guarantee of this is the solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries, the progressive forces, of honest people throughout the world. It is said in the statement by the USSR Government: The Vietnamese people are capable of defending themselves, all the more so since they have reliable friends. "The Soviet Union will fulfill its obligations undertaken in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

For us citizens of the socialist GDR, the affinity with Vietnam has always been a concern close to our hearts. It is deeply rooted among the people and cannot be absent from our life. We always have understood and still understand it as a unity of word and deed, of avowal and action--as an appeal for action.

It was out of this internationalist attitude that we supported the Vietnamese people to the best of our ability when they waged the heroic armed struggle against the imperialist aggressors. We stated it and acted according to the slogan: Solidarity--Now More Than Ever!--when the aggressors were expelled and when freedom was achieved, when the country was still bleeding from many wounds, cities were in ruins and entire regions were lying in waste.

We reaffirm our avowal in these days which are so difficult for the heroic Vietnamese people. We are joining all world progressive and peace-loving people in the call: Hands off Socialist Vietnam! Our vigorous solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people!

Protest Lodged at U.N.

AU220952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[ADN New York dispatch: "GDR Protest Handed to Waldheim"]

[Text] On Sunday evening [18 February], Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, handed to UN secretary general Dr Kurt Waldheim the text of the statement by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers in which a resolute protest is lodged against China's aggression against Vietnam. The UN secretary general was requested to have the statement circulated as an official document of the world organization.

Tisch Comments

LD230022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Halle--In a talk with the working people of the Bitterfal chemical combine, Harry Tisch, chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], on Thursday called China's military attack on Vietnam a crime against peace and international security. Tisch noted that giving practical and spiritual support to the Vietnamese people was the class duty of the GDR trade unionists. "Along with all peace-loving people in the world we demand: 'Hands off Vietnam!," the FDGB chairman said.

Verner Condemns Attack

LD230024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Harry Tisch, Politburo member and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation Central Executive, at a meeting in Berlin and Bitterfeld today sharply protested China's attack on Vietnam. Paul Verner made it clear that everywhere in the GDR and all over the world the call was being heard: "Hands off Vietnam."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR AT END OF FEBRUARY

LD221058 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At the end of this month GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. He has been invited by the Soviet Government.

HERMANN, MIEKLE, MUECKENBERGER ATTEND SOVIET MILITARY CELEBRATION

LD230952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Wuensdorf--Today the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was celebrated by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany at Wuensdorf. The resolve was manifested to safeguard at all times the reliable military protection of the socialist community jointly with the brothers-in-arms of the GDR National People's Army and other fraternal armies. The participants in the festive meeting protested against China's criminal attack on Socialist Vietnam and demanded the immediate unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive forces.

Together with Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov SED Politburo Members Joachim Hermann, Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger were guests at the meeting.

A message of congratulations by the GDR leadership of party and state signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, which was presented by Col Gen Erich Mielke, minister for state security says, among other things, "under the leadership of the CPSU the glorious Soviet Army has developed into the invincible protective shield of socialism, and as the principal force of the socialist military coalition makes the biggest contribution to safeguarding peace throughout the world."

At the side of the Soviet Army and in alliance with the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact the members of the National Peoples' Army and all GDR armed forces will continue to perform their military duties conscientiously, the message continues.

The deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Lt Gen Grigoriy Yashkin spoke of the two trends in present developments in the world, describing the continuation and acceleration of the arms race as the principal danger to peace and detente. The speaker stressed that the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact are in a position to guarantee the collective defense of the entire socialist community.

REPORTAGE ON SED BEZIRK DELEGATE CONFERENCE

Naumann Addresses Berlin Conference

LD122306 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Correspondent Helga Beuchert report on speech by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, to the Berlin SED Bezirk Delegate Conference in Berlin on 10 February]

[Text] Delegations of the SED Central Committee under members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo are attending the 2-day SED bezirk delegate conference. We are awaiting reports from Berlin, Neubrandenburg, Rostock and Erfurt. Let us start with our capital. The elected representatives of the party of the working class gave an especially cordial welcome at their delegate conference here to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Konrad Naumann and Horst Dohlus were also present. Helga Buechert reports: [begin recording]

[Beuchert] At 0900 today the 2-day meeting of the delegates of our capital's party organization began. The bezirk Executive's report was given by Comrade Konrad Naumann, its first secretary. He presented an impressive record of the last 30 months of strenuous work by the Berlin party organization.

[Naumann] It fills us communists with satisfaction that in the implementation of the policy of the main task, Berlin was successful in exceeding yearly the economic objectives set by the resolutions of the ninth party congress. Since 1976 the Berlin enterprises of the centrally controlled industry exceeded the labor productivity plan yearly. The same is true of the industrial goods production plan and of lowering prime costs. Yearly the workers of these Berlin enterprises have exceeded the production plans of goods carrying the Q quality sign. In fact, this increased faster than total industrial goods production. Investments made in the capital nearly doubled in 1978 compared with 1970. And nearly half of the equipment in the centrally controlled enterprises was renewed. All these are important sources of our economic growth. They were used in such a way that in about 8 months of 1978 the workers of the Berlin industry produced just as much as during 1970.

[Beuchert] An important element in this result is the fact that in important sectors such as the electrical engineering industry, labor productivity grew faster than production. In other words, more was produced at less cost. It illustrates graphically how Berlin working people by their labor contribute to the GDR's economic growth.

[Naumann] The GDR production of turbines, rail vehicle brakes and television tubes is taking place almost exclusively in enterprises of the capital. Nearly the whole of GDR output in all-purpose lamps and portable radio sets is produced in Berlin. But the responsibility of the capital for the GDR economy is exemplified in particular in that nearly 60 percent of its industrial goods production are important products used by others, and that every fifth GDR scientists is employed in the capital.

[Beuchert] Comrade Naumann emphasized that in the years ahead important tasks are to be solved in our capital in order to secure the planned growth in national income. More products should be up to the highest international standards. The high concentration of scientific institutions such as Humboldt University, the Academy of Sciences, the College for Mechanical Engineering and Electronics, to name but a few, provides particularly favorable conditions for intensive and systematic cooperation with industry. Comrade Naumann urged that any problems that may occur should, by good leadership and management, be analyzed in good time, with a view to resolving them without much delay.

[Naumann] The policy of the main task can be safeguarded only through the overall plan fulfillment. That we know. And since this policy corresponds to the vital interests of the working class and all other workers, we, the communists, pursue this aim determinedly and with outstanding achievements. That it is worthwhile to work well for this policy is exemplified in all areas of social life in our bezirk. Many things are being built, many things repaired, maintained or modernized. From 1971 to 1978 here in Berlin nearly 95,000 homes were handed over. Some 65,000 of them newly constructed and over 30,000 modernized. In this way a total of 258,000 Berlin citizens were provided with new and better homes.

[Beuchert] The ensuing debate, still in progress and to be continued tomorrow morning, turned into an extensive exchange of experience.

More on Conferences, PRC Condemnation

LD191828 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Christian Mayek reports on the SED delegates' conference of the Suhl Bezirk Executive:

The delegates' conference of the Suhl Bezirk party organisation ended this afternoon with the election of the bezirk Executive and the Auditing Commission. Hans Albrecht, Central Committee member, was reelected as first secretary. During the creative and frank discussion which continued on the second morning of the conference, 23 delegates spoke. The high point was the address by Politburo member Kurt Hager, who headed the Central Committee delegation. He praised the achievements of the Suhl party organization and stated in this respect:

[Hager recorded] In the 30 years of our socialist GDR, the working class in alliance with the other workers and led by the Marxist-Leninist party, has created a stable, socialist state, a dynamically developing economy and a rich intellectual-cultural life. All areas and aspects of our social life and policy serve solely the people's well-being, the interests of the working class and all workers. Our party's program laid down as our main task steadily improving the material and cultural conditions of the workers by means of increasing production, raising efficiency, accelerating scientific-technological progress and increasing labor productivity. So far we have kept resolutely and successfully to this course, and we will continue to keep to it. The Suhl Bezirk party organization's specific responsibility is above all your task of bringing about in centrally managed industry in 1979 an increase in industrial goods production to 107 percent and an increase in labor productivity to 106.5 percent as compared with 1978.

As far as the extent of production growth and its economic importance is concerned, the greatest performance increases should be in the fields of electrical engineering, the glass and ceramics industry and general machine, agricultural machine and vehicle construction. In the present situation the implementation of the policy of the ninth party congress means that all party organizations take up the task of increasing economic performance, energy and initiatives. This also means, however, that all our possibilities and reserves must be tapped and that the material and intellectual potential present in the bezirk must be fully utilized. [end recording]

During his comments on international issues, Kurt Hager touched on events which are presently of concern to us all:

[Hager recorded] The people of the GDR are filled with deep indignation over China's infamous, outrageous military aggression against our fraternal country, socialist Vietnam.

In its history the Vietnamese people have been the victim of aggression many times--now the Peking leaders have openly joined those who want to destroy the sovereignty and independence of Socialist Vietnam. This is obviously a game in collusion with U.S. imperialists. Deng Xiaoping was able, after all, to announce unchallenged during his visit to the United States that China would undertake punitive action against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Meanwhile, I have a personal comment to make: I have been to Vietnam four times and had numerous meetings with the Vietnamese people before, during and after the war. I was always deeply impressed by the Vietnamese people's unshakeable will to develop for themselves a life in peace and socialism. Firmly anchored in the Vietnamese people's consciousness, actions and thinking are the words of the great patriot and internationalist, Ho Chi Minh: There is nothing higher than independence and freedom. This spirit will also cause the downfall of the Chinese aggressors. [few words indistinct] [end recording]

Speakers in other SED delegates' conferences also unanimously condemned the Chinese aggression. Christa Gerisch reports from Cottbus: Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Harry Tisch, like all other participants in the discussion, spoke out against the attack by Chinese soldiers on Vietnam. He called for the unconditional cessation of all war-like actions and the immediate withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Harry Tisch went on to thank the German and Sorb members and candidate members of the party in the coal and energy bezirk for the successful work carried out daily in close, trusting cooperation with the workers towards the implementation of the decisions by the ninth party congress: [Tisch recorded] The 30 years of the GDR represent 30 years of revolutionary changes and 30 years of stormy social development. What we have achieved during this period can be seen primarily in the great changes in the region known today as Cottbus Bezirk. The region between the Elster and Neisse was one of our poorest and most backward. Anyone talking about (?this bezirk today automatically thinks of the names of our great Schwarze-Pumpe open-cast mines and giant powerworks of such well-known names as the Wilhelm-Pieckstadt Gruben chemical fiber works, the Cottbus textile combine, Lausitzer glass, Weisswasser of Doebern, Schwarzheide symthetic works, Finsterwalde welding (?works) and Gross-Lauchhammer conveying machinery. These and many others have made Cottbus Bezirk known far beyond the frontiers of our country. It was made clear during the discussion how efforts are being made in the most diverse fields to use science and technology even more effectively and to continue to consistently implement socialist rationalization. Precisely this is the most important prerequisite for successfully mastering the tasks which we have to fulfill for the 1979 economic plan and to carry on socialist competition in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary in such a way as to make our state's anniversary a great exhibition of socialist achievements on German soil. Your bezirk's contribution is not small. The focus here is mainly on coal and energy. The greatest responsibility lies on your economy [word indistinct]. I think this is understood properly by all delegates.

And how will our party implement this great coal and energy program? This is what we are deciding in our work here and now. That is why no praise is too high for your performances under extreme weather conditions in open-cast mines, briquette factories, coking plants, in power and electrical energy production. There have been and continue to be innumerable heroic feats by socialist workers, and for this, comrades, I would like, on behalf of the Central Committee to express warm thanks to all energy workers, all miners and their helpers from other fields of the economy, our friends in the National People's Army and other armed forces. [end recording]

Six Bezirk Leaderships Announced

AU211630 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19 February on page 5 carries a report entitled "Newly Elected Secretariats of SED Bezirk Leaderships" which reads as follows:

Cottbus

First secretary: Werner Walde; second secretary: Hans Wetzel; secretaries of the bezirk leadership: Guenter Jurischka, Gerhard Oecknick, Kurt Pfeffer, Horst Scholz; other members of the secretariat; Albert Enke, Albrecht Schauerhammer, Ernst Schmitt, Gerhard Schulz, Irma Uschkamp, Kurt Winter.

Frankfurt (Oder)

First secretary: Jochen Hertwig; second secretary: Guenter Grell; secretaries of the bezirk leadership: Werner Meilick, Heinz Plaeger, Siegfried Schmolinsky, Christa Zellmer; other members of the secretariat: Ernst Au, Friedrich Beuel, Siegmund Hawlitzky, Georg Jury, Bernd Meier, Siegfried Sommer.

Karl-Marx-Stadt

First secretary: Siegfried Lorenz; Second Secretary: Lothar Weber; secretaries of the bezirk leadership: Gerhard Ambros, Erwin Elster, Wolfgang Enders, Manfred Haertlein; other members of the secretariat: Siegfried Albrecht, Heinz Arnold, Eberhard Aurich, Werner Straube, Dieter Vonend, Albert Wappler.

Potsdam

First secretary: Guenter Jahn; second secretary: Ulrich Schlaak; secretaries of the bezirk leadership: Hans Nieswand, Werner Scholz, Heinz Wunderlich, Christel Zillman, other members of the secretariat: Arthur Czadzeck, Guenter Herm, Kurt Molkentin, Gerhard Pannhausen, Herbert Tzschoppe, Heinz Vietze.

Suhl

First secretary: Hans Albrecht; second secretary: Walter Weiss; secretaries of the bezirk leadership: Eberhard Denner, Loni Guenter, Erich Kliem, Joachim Strey; other members of the secretariat: Helmut Becker, Horst Brandt, Rosita Kleinpeter, Kurt Roediger, Guenter Steigleder, Arno Zimmermann.

Wismut

First secretary: Alfred Rohde; second secretary: Heinz Freitag; secretaries of the territorial leadership [gebietsleitung]: Wolfram Burkhardt, Lothar Haustein, Herbert Schiefer; other members of the secretariat: Werner Fleischmann, Rolf Lehmann, Werner Richter, Herbert Strienitz.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also carried photographs of the newly elected first secretaries.

WEEKLY REVIEW COMMENTS ON TRADE ACHIEVEMENTS, WINTER HANDICAPS

DW200915 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 18 Feb 79 DW

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Sunday Economic Review"]

[Text] Today we want to congratulate and thank first of all the hundreds of thousands of trade workers, the diligent saleswomen we are dealing with every day, store clerks, workers, and truck drivers of trade transports on behalf of their day of honor. This also includes the great collective of foreign trade merchants. We have the same situation for years: The same number of trade workers is handling an always increasing amount of merchandise, offering it to the customers. Since 1970 the achievements of trade organizations, the turnover of merchandise and foodstuffs increased annually by at least M3 billion, reaching a volume of M92.6 billion in 1978. If Erich Honecker stated at the ninth plenum that great positive changes have taken place in our social life, demonstrating the successful implementation of our program aimed at full employment and the people's welfare, the saleswomen, cooks, waiters and all other workers of that great economic branch contributed considerably to that great success.

In restaurants and plant cafeterias, in everything we call social restaurants, about 8 million citizens are receiving a hot meal each day. If we are happy about improved meals for school children--77 percent of all students in the GDR eat these school meals, which is the highest percentage of all countries--we must realize that 30,000 working people are employed for putting out this food for school. Many of our social achievements demand a lot of work, time and manpower. Every one of the 6,200 schools of our country offers food to its students. We must not forget all this if we think today of the work performed by trade organizations. Extreme winter weather created problems last week again. Strong snowfall together with stormy winds created high snowdrifts blocking many transport roads in the northern bezirke. Tens of thousands of people of the winter service [winterdienst] worked around the clock to clear away the masses of snow from streets and tracks. Many National People's Army soldiers helped everywhere as best they could to remove the snow. The National People's Army used its technical equipment at critical points, National People's Army members repeatedly were handling transports of sick people and food transports. It could not be avoided that delays occurred in the transport of passengers and that some trains did not run at all. Considerable delays occurred during rush hours. As regards the transport of goods, all efforts were made to transport coal, liquid fuel, and scrap material for steel plants as well as other important goods to their places of destination. Many citizens were supporting the work of the winter service by clearing sidewalks and accesses to hydrants and sewage systems. You see citizens removing snow everywhere. This preparedness to take action is pleasant.

More SED bezirk delegate meetings will take place this weekend. If you follow the conferences that have taken place last weekend and this weekend in a revolutionary spirit and characterized by expert knowledge, you will obtain a concrete picture of our economic and domestic political situation. I would like to stress one idea that could be seen in all conferences like a red thread, namely the realization that we managed in an international situation involving almost every country with regard to scarce and expensive raw materials and considerable economic and social handicaps, to achieve considerable progress in all fields of social life despite changed foreign trade conditions and to fully implement a social program that has been decided before the foreign trade situation has changed. We will stick to this factual and true general assessment.

You could see at individual delegates conferences what positive changes have taken place in bezirke, towns, and rural areas with regard to economy and culture. It was said at the Berlin delegates conference that Berlin has a new face. The center of town has been developed. The people have become accustomed to the Palace of the Republic. Next to modern buildings there are historic constructions demonstrating our efforts aimed at preserving valuable pieces of culture. Most of all, however, housing projects are growing, new housing areas are built and even entire parts of towns with schools, kindergarten, nurseries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, and public health and service installations.

The report by the bezirk Executive Board shows that the speed in housing constructions, in the modernization of old buildings, and in building repairs has considerably increased. It is generally known that we will proceed to 2-year planning cycles in housing construction this year. This will make it easier to achieve great dynamics in housing constructions in 1979 and 1980.

What matters is to build as many good apartments as possible with the planned funds to provide more families with housing quickly. This should be a commitment to the construction combines of the capital to intensify their efforts toward achieving the best possible input-output ratio in the new residential area of Berlin-Marzahn. This construction site, the republic's biggest housing construction site, deserves special attention. What is built there must be cause of joy to the occupants and instill the builders with pride. Berlin has many old buildings, more than other cities in the republic. Hence it is all the more important to regard and treat new construction, modernization and preservation of housing as an entity.

During the past few years considerable headway has been made in the modernization of apartments which meet with the people's approval. The living conditions in the traditional residential districts of workers have been improved through the installation of kindergartens and shopping centers. This work must be continued at greatest speed and most efficiently. This is why great significance is accorded the intensified effort toward preservation in the residential districts.

Urgent repairs do not tolerate long waiting periods, Erich Honecker said at the Berlin delegates conference. What primarily matters now in the further construction of the center of Berlin is to continue without delay the construction of buildings and ensembles of buildings already under construction and to complete them by the 30th anniversary of our republic. Take the residential district at Leipziger Strasse with its social facilities which will be completed in the next few months. The Palast Hotel and the Spree River bank promenade, as well as the department store at Ostbahnhof will be completed in the next few months. The new young Pioneer Palace in the Wuhlheide area will be turned over for use during that period. The sports and recreation center at Lenin Allee, whose construction is in full swing, is to be turned over to the people of Berlin by the end of 1980. Erich Honecker said at the delegates conference that basically it is only now that we are about to turn our capital into a capital city.

At the Erfurt Bezirk delegates conference, too, gratifying progress was reported for the bezirk capital. Excellent results were scored in the zoning of new residential areas. It is also quite noteworthy that the progress report of the bezirk Executive Board stated that every third pupil of the bezirk is learning in a new classroom.

Neubrandenburg Bezirk has scored considerable progress in agriculture. The per-hectare yields in grain increased by 8.6 quintals, those of potatoes by 60 quintals.

In Dresden Bezirk industrial production doubled during the past 12 years. As far as the republic's technical progress is concerned the Robotron combine is holding a leading position. The efforts made everywhere concentrate on the increase of time through rationalization and technical progress, and considerable gain in time is scored indeed everywhere.

In our socialist industry's important center, Magdeburg Bezirk, the delegates conference noted remarkable growth rates in industrial production and labor productivity. The continuous and rapid increase in labor productivity in the plants reflects the success of our rationalization. This may be generalized for the whole republic.

The Schwerin Bezirk delegates conference drew attention to the completion of the large industrial complex at Schwerin-Sued. The town has assumed new features through this industrial complex as well as through the concomitant new housing districts. It has become a modern industrial town.

The Gera Bezirk conferences also made it plain that the years following the eighth party congress constitute the most successful period in our history. Within a period of only 8 years more than 55,000 apartments were built in Gera Bezirk, far more than were built under the rule of the bourgeoisie between 1918 and 1945.

On the whole the Bezirk delegates conference indicate that construction everywhere in the republic has been enormous, in small towns and big cities. All of us are witnessing how we are consistently implementing the main point, the core, of our social program, housing construction. We are advancing in accordance with the plan toward the goal of solving the housing problem in our country as a social problem by 1990.

WIDF PROTESTS STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR NAZI CRIMES

LD142114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The International Federation of Democratic Women (WIDF) has protested in a statement against the application of the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes as planned in the FRG. The statement notes: "The whole world knows that in the FRG only a fraction of the Nazi crimes have been punished."

The prosecution and the punishment of war crimes and of crimes against humanity are of great importance for the cooperation among the peoples, for peace and security in the world. The WIDF supports all forces in the FRG which advocate the banning of all neonazi and fascist organizations and which come out for democracy and peace. It stands by the side of those who demand that the FRG recognize and become a member of the UN convention on the passage of the statute of limitations for war crimes and of crimes against humanity.

REPORTAGE ON VIOLATORS OF TRANSIT AGREEMENT

Couple Sentenced

LD030243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin city court Friday sentenced Eduard Kopecz and Gabriela Dietrich, inhabitants of Berlin (West), who had been acting on behalf of the criminal Heide gang, to 10 and 5 and a 1/2 years' imprisonment for misuse of the transit agreement under paragraph 105 of the penal code. In order to earn money by criminal means the agents had taken part in crimes of the Bernd Heide gang repeatedly violating the transit agreement. They were instructed and employed for this purpose by the head of the gang, the owner of the [West] Berlin "Kogge" restaurant. Heide is in direct contact with several imperialist secret services, including the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG.

Kopecz, who has already been convicted four times for criminal offenses, was particularly active in getting people through border checks illegally [als schleuserfahret] and as a courier. He also carried out reconnaissance trips [erkundungsfahrten] on the GDR transit routes. He was accompanied and abetted in all his criminal actions by Dietrich. Kopecz had no driving licence. He had lost it in the FRG for drunken driving.

The Ford Consul car with the registration number B-UT 520, which was used for the crimes, was impounded.

West Berlin Youth Returned

AU081332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Youth Returned to Berlin (West)"]

[Text] On 6 February 1979 15-year old Ralf Deul from (West) Berlin was handed over to the appropriate authorities of the (West) Berlin Senat. On 4 February 1979 the youth ran away from an FRG educational institution and was caught in the D 247 transit train at the Tribenitzsee GDR border crossing point.

West Berlin Personnel Sentenced

AU091504 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Berlin: "Agents of West Berlin Dawid Gang Convicted"]

[Text] On Wednesday [7 February] the Neubrandenburg Bezirk court sentenced (West) Berlin residents Klaus-Dieter Rueb and Garbiela Krueger to 12 and 7 years imprisonment respectively, under section 105 of the penal code, for crimes abusing the transit agreement.

As agents of the criminal Dawid gang, they were employed to carry out criminal acts on the GDR transit routes. They carried out their assignments, using secret service methods and planned secret meetings, on the transit routes. To advance these crimes, agent Rueb recruited other (West) Berlin citizens as couriers for the criminal Dawid gang.

Gang leader Dawid, a professional criminal, has been well known to the (West) Berlin authorities for a long time. He has disguised his gang's activities by means of phony jobs and, as a large-scale receiver, has secured for himself additional financial gains by selling stolen goods.

The Mercedes 300 SEL automobile bearing license plate no B-X 1151, which had been especially prepared for the crimes, was impounded.

Runaway Boys Returned

AU141508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 February 1979 the 13-year-old boys Rainer Schroeder and Michael Kunze from (West) Berlin were handed over to the competent organs of the Berlin (West) Senat. The children had run away from home. Both were apprehended in the D 301 transit train between the Hriebnitzsee and Probstzella GDR border crossing points on 9 February 1979.

FRG Citizen Arrested

AU141509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 10 February 1979 FRG citizen Bernd Sieland violated the GDR state border in the Muehlhausen area. The exact circumstances of the border violation are currently being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

Defense Employee Requests Asylum

LD131648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On 10 February an employee of the FRG defense minister requested admission to the GDR. His request for asylum is being investigated by the GDR competent organs.

Espionage Suspect Moves

LD141226 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Another case of espionage has apparently been discovered in West Berlin. A spokesman for the justice authorities confirmed today that Professor Friedrich Tomberg, lecturer at the Teacher Training College, who was suspected of espionage, has moved to East Berlin. The extent of Tomberg's espionage activity is not yet known as there were no particular secrets connected with the philosopher's job.

The spokesman stated that the affair is probably connected with the information from the GDR secret service officer, Werner Stiller, who defected to the West. Tomberg is said to have disappeared to East Berlin 14 days ago.

FRG Citizen Sentenced

LD151800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agent of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND) has been tried before the Berlin higher military court on charges of espionage against the GDR. The military court sentenced the FRG citizen, Sigurd Weber from Hamburg, on 15 February 1979 to life imprisonment according to paragraphs 97, 108 and 110 of the criminal code.

It was proved during the trial from statements by the accused, witnesses and the numerous pieces of intelligence equipment and aids submitted as evidence, that the FRG secret service systematically and willfully organizes subversive actions against the GDR. These espionage activities carried out by the BND are in the interests of NATO's aggressive plans and are directed against the preservation of peace. The BND woman spy Weber supported without conscience the dangerous and unscrupulous practices of the FRG secret service. As a paid BND agent trained in intelligence work her general assignment was to carry out military, economic and political espionage against the GDR. Camouflaged as a harmless visitor and tourist the accused carried out her espionage activities in violation of the transit agreement and by grossly misusing the visitors' and travel facilities to the GDR. Her numerous espionage operations were directed against military objects, military transports and equipment. In accordance with instructions she moreover found out for the BND details of the handling of the border crossing traffic in order to prepare and camouflage further secret service operations and agents' operations. It was also clearly established at the trial that the agent exploited her relatives in the GDR in an attempt to recruit GCR citizens as spies for the BND. She played an active part in the preparation of a support base for agents on GDR territory which was intended to step up the subversive activites of the BND.

The accused obtained her first contact with the BND via her husband who had been recruited by the FRG secret service employing the name of the public opinion institute "Institut Fuer Demoskopie Allensbach" in the FRG. The accused had been intensively trained and instructed for her espionage activities since 1968 by officials of a Hamburg BND office. From the BND she received a great deal of equipment for intelligence work, aids and documents which were concealed in specially prepared objects of everyday use. Passing judgment the higher military court in Berlin drew attention to the particularly dangerous nature of the grave subversive crimes organized by the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG and carried out by the accused against the GDR.

Violator Arrested

AU211337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] A man violated the GDR state border in the Marienborn area on 15 February 1979. This border trespasser was detained. Carrying no identification documents, he said he is FRG citizen Klaus-Peter Mohme. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for establishment of his identity and an examination of the details of the border violation.

West Berlin Citizens Sentenced

LD170057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 16 February 1979 the Berlin city court sentenced Dieter and Rosemarie Hamann, inhabitants of Berlin (West), who had been acting on behalf of the criminal Heide gang, to 7 years and 4 years 8 months imprisonment respectively for crimes under paragraph 105 of the criminal code involving misuse of the transit agreement.

While repeatedly violating the GDR transit routes, the agents took part in subversive crimes for the gang, for which they were employed and instructed by Bernd Heide, who is in direct contact with imperialist intelligence services. The accomplice Hamann couple, proprietors of the West Berlin "Zum Stammtisch" Restaurant, participated in the crimes by carrying out courier and feeder services for the criminal gang. In addition, the agent Dieter Hamann, who has been sentenced six times already for various criminal offences, including robbery with violence, also carried out reconnaissance trips on the GDR transit routes.

The Opel caravan car with the registration number B-DH 908, which was used for the crime, was impounded.

Lampl Gang Sentenced

AU221207 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Agents of the Criminal Lampl Gang Convicted for Transit Abuse"]

[Text] On 19 February 1979 the Halle Bezirk court sentenced Lorenz Rackow and Angelika Popovic, from Hamburg (FRG), agents of the secret-service-controlled Lampl gang, to 9 years and 6 months and 5 years imprisonment respectively for crimes under section 105 of the penal code organized in a ganglike manner and misuse of the transit agreement.

The agents had been recruited and trained by Uwe Montanus, from Hamburg (FRG), a professional criminal and crony of gang leader Lampl, for subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. In the perpetration of the crimes they abused the provisions of the transit agreement, as directed, as well as the regulations for the entry of FRG citizens to the GDR capital and on several occasions illegally deviated from the GDR transit routes. Rackow actively participated in the planning and preparation of such crimes by recruiting several FRG citizens, including his accomplice Angelika Popovic, as couriers or assistants in the channeling operations.

The Mercedes 200-D type automobile, bearing official license plate No HH-VR 1693, used in the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE TEXTILE PLANT--Karl-Marx-Stadt--In the next few years, the GDR will help construct a textile complex in Mozambique. Equipment will be produced in Karl-Marx-Stadt for what is to be the largest and most modern plant in the country. Together with specialists from Poland, the GDR Textima-project plant is to construct the complex. Textima-project is presently engaged in Ethiopia and Tanzania in developing cotton spinning plants. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0746 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD]

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN COMMENTS ON WESTERN-PRC ALLIANCE

LD222214 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

["International Studio" program, edition entitled "Asia in World Politics," presented by Budapest Television's Janos Hajdu; with Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Kunio Shimizu, foreign political editor of SANKEI SHIMBUN; Nikhil Chakravarty, editor in chief of New Delhi weekly MAINSTREAM and Barry Kalb, East European correspondent of TIME magazine--recorded in "early February"; Bovin in Russian, Shimizu in Japanese, Chakravarty and Kalb in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Hajdu] Mr Bovin, the other three participants began with the premise--although they stated it differently--that at the moment China is pursuing an anti-Soviet policy. My colleague Shimizu noted at the outset that, in his opinion, the Soviet Union is perhaps reacting more violently than is necessary. [words indistinct]

[Bovin] But this is natural since no other country has as long a common border with China as does the Soviet Union. It is precisely because of this that the Soviet Union's reaction can be sharper than that of the United States or Japan, for example. All in all, China is of course only one part of Asia, albeit an important part.

We have gathered here to discuss the role of Asia in world politics. I would like to say a few words about this concept. It is very difficult to speak about Asia as one entity. Look, this is Asia, we learned in school. But what do Jordan and Japan, for instance, have in common; or the Soviet Union and Indonesia? (?despite all this), as we learned in school, there are certain things they have in common.

Finally, I agree that Asia is a crisis zone. If we take the post-World War period, I believe my colleagues will agree that all of the greater warlike conflicts following World War II took place on the Asian Continent. This is fact. It is also true that the situation at the moment has stabilized to a certain extent. This is indisputable despite the fact that the tension in the Middle East and on the Korean Peninsula has persisted, not to mention the Sino-Soviet conflict which of course influences the whole situation, if not throughout Asia, at least in its southern half. This is a sociological approach.

However, if we discuss all this on a political level, the question arises: What must we do? This is the main question. How can Asia be drawn into the process of relaxation of tension which has at last begun--with difficulty and precariously, but it has begun. In my opinion this is the main political problem at the moment. Looking ahead into the 1980's, however, there is a certain basis for moderate optimism. First of all, I believe there is very little possibility indeed of military conflict breaking out in Asia, especially not with the participation of superpowers. I exclude the possibility of such a Sino-Soviet conflict. The second point is also important in my opinion; political stabilization on the periphery of Asia is gradually strengthening. This is also a positive influence on the situation. The third point, although a subjective one, is nonetheless significant. Leaderships are undergoing a change of generation. Former leaders may have been brilliant personalities and leaders of the masses but they believed in the autocracy of slogans.

Today perhaps less colorful people attain positions of leadership: Suharto replacing Sukarno; Hua replacing Mao Zedong, and so on. Less (?colorful) but more pragmatic people are emerging, those who perhaps better sense their own real problems and deal with these questions more. In my opinion this is also a positive aspect which must be considered when dealing with Asian questions.

On the other hand, however, I believe there are also certain drawbacks. The most important is of course that militarization is continuing in Asia, for instance in Asia Minor, the Near East, the Persian Gulf or in Southeast Asia. My colleague knows better how many U.S. bases and troops there are in these regions.

In my opinion there are also certain developments in Japan causing anxiety in this respect. This is, of course, cause for concern. Naturally, I do not think we can disregard the destabilizing role played by the China of today, regrettably. It appears that this is being put into effect.

[Shimizu] Just a moment; you said there is something wrong in Japan. I do not quite understand. May I have the translation again about what you said in connection with Japan?

[Bovin] I understand. I said that one can observe the increase in military potential in Japan and that these tendencies prompt a certain anxiety. One other event seems important to me and that is the destabilizing role China is playing. This role manifests itself in two areas. First is the pressure China exerts on the Indochinese Peninsula, for example, the conflict which has now taken shape on the Vietnamese border. This pressure widens throughout Southeast Asia. The other--which is naturally very unpleasant for the Soviet Union--is China's attempts to upset the development of Soviet contacts with the United States, for instance. This was clear form Deng Xiaoping's latest statements. Overtly, he is striving to place obstacles in the way of the Soviet Union improving contacts with Japan and other Asian states.

The last of the negative viewpoints I wanted to talk about is that the most important economic and social problems remain unsolved in practically every Asian country. Many times this is the first, deepest internal cause of conflicts which burst forth on this continent. These are the ideas I would have liked to put forward about the whole of Asia. I repaeat that Asia is an abstract concept, so it would be more useful to examine definite regions rather than to conduct a general review; let us say South or West Asia, to an analysis of the Peking-Tokyo-Moscow-Washington rectangle. Perhaps this would be more useful, it would make our discussion more concrete.

[Shimizu] The various statements by the Japanese Government have emphasized that it has no intention of getting involved in the anti-Soviet campaign conducted by China. I think this is something that is realized in the Soviet Union as well.

[Hajdu] Please answer this.

[Bovin] I believe with all my heart that my Japanese colleague is being frank with us. Moreover, I believe my American colleagues as well--I spent almost a month in the United States recently and gained many [word indistinct]--who have all told me in a friendly way that the United States will under no circumstances play the China card against the Soviet Union--under no circumstances. Well, from a general strategic point of view this is probably quite true. It is difficult to imagine that the United States could compensate those difficulties and conflicts which would emerge in the United States if it worsened its relations with the Soviet Union by improving its relations with China. It is difficult to envisage a situation like this from a strategic point of view. But, just as the Bible says, if I remember it correctly: Temptation is great and man is fallible, and when we are talking of actual situations, of certain political combinations which could arise, let us say today or tomorrow, then the Americans will probably find it hard to resist temptation and to resist stepping on our sore toe where an opportunity arises. I am certain that to some extent this pressure will arise in making use of the improved relations with China. However, the outcome of this is something else again. At any rate, if we read the U.S. analyses on the subject, they seriously consider the possible variations on developing the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing triangle, which would be directed against the Soviet Union. Among others, they discuss variations of this triangle from a military aspect as well.

They are talking of the possibilities of increasing Japan's defensive potential. I give a simple example. I read two sentences in the last November issue of the U.S. journal, FOREIGN POLICY. Well, the author of this article urges more active cooperation between the United States and Japan and then comes to the conclusion that: The Russians must be made to understand that their strategic endeavors in the Pacific region will be reflected directly in the effectiveness of cooperation in the sphere of defense between Beijing, Washington and Tokyo. And now the second sentence: In other words, when the Russians evaluate the unfavorable consequences and results of the military pressure which they exert on Europe or on China they will realize that their activity could lead to a further convergence between Tokyo, Beijing and Washington and perhaps even to an alliance between them. Naturally, this is only one of the many opinions expressed. But since this is also being expressed and discussed seriously, we must also take this into consideration in our own political calculations.

Regarding my personal opinion, I am not a great believer in the emergence of this development. Nonetheless, politics teach us to take not only the favorable but also the unfavorable possibilities into consideration. We must also be ready for events developing in this particular direction. At any rate, naturally, if we speak of these triangles and rectangles in general, then all this is merely geometrical [word indistinct]. However, if we discuss this question seriously, then the normalization of relations between China and the United States, the signing of the treaty between Japan and China, naturally demand a search for a new balance of interests and the development of some sort of new system of balances in this part of Asia.

Thus, naturally, much will depend on whether China will be able to secure a rate of economic development and the political stability which would be necessary for China to join the concert of great powers with what I might call a favorable stance. The second aspect in this picture is naturally the United States. By now a situation has developed in which, it seems to me at least, of the four actors under examination here, the United States possesses the widest scope to maneuver. The United States can either facilitate in some way the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union or it can hinder such a normalization. Naturally, the choice between these two possibilities will also determine the general situation.

I mean by this that the Americans can in this way acquire a certain tactical advantage. From another aspect, however, sometimes it seems to me that what counts as a tactical advantage today can become a strategic loss tomorrow or the day after and in my opinion this should also be considered.

Well, these are my thoughts concerning these particular triangles and rectangles. I will repeat once more: I am not very keen on geometric exercises of this sort. The Soviet Union would be glad to develop normal, friendly relations with the United States, Japan and China alike. Unfortunately, however, as you also know, not everything depends on us. Here, just as in love, reciprocity is required.

[Shimizu] Just a moment; I would like to ask Mr Bovin whether the Soviet Union, which has moved away from China, is thinking of isolating China in a way that it should have no relations either with Japan, the United States or any other country? Is this what the Soviet Union is aiming at?

[Bovin] I understand perfectly well that the normalization of relations between China and the United States is perfectly inevitable and natural. There is no problem whatsoever regarding this in itself. I also understand perfectly well that the normalization of relations between China and Japan is even more necessary, inevitable and natural. There is no problem whatsoever with this either. The problem begins elsewhere. No one can deny that China is presently showing a markedly hostile attitude to my homeland. This is a fact. The other fact is that while I do not know at present exactly how the Americans or the Japanese could play the China card--I repeat, this is something I do not know--what I do know is that the Chinese will endeavor to play the America card and the Japan card against the Soviet Union. This is also a fact. And we, as sober-thinking people, cannot disregard this fact.

Let us look at any situation, in the United States, in Africa or in Asia; I might be mistaken about this. But in my opinion the motivating force, in the final analysis, is the hostility manifested toward the Soviet Union. To be quite frank, sometimes I cannot understand the motivations for this, they seem irrational. Nonetheless, this is a fact, I repeat, we must take facts into consideration or we are not politicians but utopianists.

[Hajdu] Here we are, communicating with each other, in a way selling our own points of view, but this has not altered our social commitments, either yours or mine. However, this is an ideological rather than a political matter. You wanted to say something?

[Bovin] My American colleague has mentioned the question of Afghanistan. In my opinion this is a very interesting question and one that is of great significance. Indeed, a revolution has taken place in Afghanistan. There is also a revolution going on in Iran. There was a revolution in Ethiopia. So they say: This is the work of Moscow. In other words, the KGB's agents are running around everywhere in the world, causing revolutions and carrying out coups. Naturally this is a naive idea but this is a dangerous sort of naivete. There is a greatly oversimplified model developing here. Those people who constantly talk about this eventually become victims of their own propaganda. If the Americans--in Iran for example--are looking for the hand of Moscow then we can be sure that they will follow a mistaken policy toward Iran. After all the fundamental causes of the changes in Afghanistan, Iran and Ethiopia, or anywhere else, go far beyond what the hand of Moscow could achieve.

In my opinion, however, it is the other side of the problem which is the important one. How is this question being dealt with? The revolution in Afghanistan does not favor detente. The revolution in Ethiopia is harmful for detente. The revolution in Iran also damages detente. All this, according to some people, has a damaging effect on the international situation, endangering the security of the peoples. I might be mistaken about this, but it seems to me that the connections are quite different. Whether we talk about Iran, Afghanistan or we could take India as an example, until all those problems which are due to be solved and which torment these societies are solved in one way or another--and this way can be that of Afghanistan, or India or Iran--they will keep Asia in a state of unrest. In that case all the political combinations aiming at security will merely be superficial. For that reason it is my view that from the point of view of historical development and the interests of the peoples it would be desirable for these events, which are occurring, for example, in Iran and Afghanistan, and which will occur--I am quite sure of this--in Saudi Arabia as well, however sad or harmful this will be for certain people, well, it would be desirable for these events to happen as quickly as possible because the sooner these processes run their course the more stable the situation will be in Asia. When you are endeavoring to hinder this process, in my view you are also hindering the development of these peoples and endangering their security.

It seems to me that this problem in Afghanistan, or, let us say, in Iran or in Ethiopia, must not be approached merely on the basis of the situation of the moment, as is done by the Americans, for example, who are upset because they are being chased out of Iran. I quite understand that this is extremely annoying. At any rate it requires political wisdom to recognize the larger interconnections in this sphere. Just as the normalization of Chinese-American relations was inevitable, those events which are presently occurring in Iran were similarly inevitable. The same is true of the events taking place in Afghanistan. In Iran the U.S. presence had a great many ramifications; we also had good relations with Afghanistan; nonetheless these were not the causes of these events but certain internal problems. Well, I think that this factor must be taken into consideration in all political polemics dealing with security. In that case we will be able to approach many problems in a simpler and more realistic light. This is what I wanted to say in connection with Afghanistan, perhaps in a somewhat longwinded manner, for which I apologize.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD161150 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Iraqi joint commission for trade held discussions in Baghdad between February 11 and 15. As a result of the talks, the partners signed a protocol covering goods exchange between the two countries in 1979. The document stipulates a marked growth in the traffic over 1978.

The main items on Hungary's export list are various equipment and installations for machine engineering, food industry, education, telecommunication engineering, heavy-current sector and for health service. It is also supplying unit components for vehicles, providing services connected with oil exploration and drilling, rolled stocks, textiles and a number of consumer goods to Iraq. Hungary also exports medicines, poultry breeding stock, PVC powder and other chemical products to the Arab country.

The protocol was signed by Janos Menyhart, permanent secretary of the Hungarian section of the joint commission, and Madhat al-Hajali, a senior official of the Iraqi Trade Ministry.

LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT MARKING SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD220934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] To mark the 61st anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army, Edward Babiuch, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Jan Szydlak, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Alojzy Karkoszka, and Andrzej Werblan attended a solemn concert in the Polski Theater in Warsaw today.

POLITBURO HEARS REPORT ON GIEREK, HUSAK TALKS

LD231022 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb., PAP--The Political Bureau of the PUWP heard today a report on the course of outcome of the talks held on February 19 and 20 by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Czechoslovak Communist Party CC General Secretary, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

It was assessed that the talks were of weighty significance for the further tightening of the unity of the PUWP and the CPCZ, and for the development of allround cooperation between both nations.

The results of the talks are an important contribution of both parties and nations to the strengthening of the socialist commonwealth as well as an expression of close cooperation in realising the peaceful policy of the Warsaw treaty states in favour of the strengthening of detente and progress in disarmament.

The Political Bureau fully approved the resolutions adopted in the course of the talks and recommended their implementation by appropriate organs of party and state administration.

LEADERS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KOSYGIN

LD202302 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb PAP--On the occasion of Aleksey Kosygin's 75th birthday Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent him a congratulatory message on behalf of the PUWP CC, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers with cordial greetings and best wishes.

With your activity as a years-long chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR connected are big achievements in the dynamic and comprehensive socio-economic, scientific and cultural development of the Soviet Union, in the favourable building of communism, in the consolidation of the power and the prestige of the Soviet Union, read the message. Universally known is your personal commitment to the cause of unity of the community of socialist countries, progress in the socialist economic integration and the struggle for the international detente, security and progress in the whole year.

Our party, the Polish nation, went on the message, knows and highly appreciates your commitment to the cause of the constantly strengthening of the Polish-Soviet friendship, expansion of the fraternal allround cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN202024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1934 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 20 February--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf arrived in Warsaw this evening at the head of an official delegation for an official 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Poland.

Vice President Ma'ruf was accorded an official reception at Warsaw airport. At the head of those receiving him were Edward Babiuch, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland; several party and state officials; head of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions; and the Iraqi Embassy staff.

Talks Begin

JN202025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1936 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 20 February--Iraqi-Polish talks began here this evening at the Polish State Council building. The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, and the Polish side was headed by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the State Council. The Iraqi side to the talks included Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, member of the Foreign Relations Bureau at the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command Malik Hashshur, and Iraqi Ambassador in Warsaw 'Ali Sumayda. The Polish side to the talks included Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek; Lucjan Piatkowski deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the PZPR Central Committee; Edmund Boratynski, minister at the Council of State, and several officials.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways to develop them as well as issues of joint interest and Arab and international situations.

Edward Babiuch this evening gave a dinner banquet in honor of Vice President Ma'ruf and his delegation.

Babiuch, Ma'ruf Speeches

AU221445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speeches at the 20 February Warsaw dinner given by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the State Council, in honor of Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Iraqi Republic]

[Text] Babiuch Speech:

Cordially welcoming the Iraqi guest, E. Babiuch stressed that his visit was an important event of the dynamically developing Polish-Iraqi relations and a stimulus for the further development of comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The dynamic increase in trade and a number of investments constructed in Iraqi with the help of Polish specialists are examples of this cooperation.

Edward Babiuch said that the comprehensive development of Polish-Iraqi relations was promoted by the PZPR and the Ba'th party, whose cooperation has created a dependable political base to guarantee further successful collaboration.

Speaking of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, E. Babiuch stressed that it seeks to establish a new type of international relations based on mutual respect and trust and to create an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation among all states in the world. [paragraph continues]

Activities to deepen detente, to halt the arms race, to promote disarmament and to consolidate peace throughout the world are the most important task of our epoch.

The declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, which was proposed by Poland and adopted by the United Nations, reflects noble aspirations of nations.

It is impossible to achieve a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, E. Babiuch continued, unless the Palestinian people receive back all their legitimate rights, unless Israel withdraws unconditionally from the Arab territories grabbed as a result of the 1967 aggression and unless the sovereignty of all states and nations is respected. All the sides concerned, including the PLO, must participate in working out an overall settlement of the crisis.

As friends of the Arab people, E. Babiuch continued, we view with great concern the separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks, the purpose of which is to deepen the disruption within the ranks of Arab states and to sanction the results of Israeli aggression against Arab countries. Imperialist forces are seeking to strengthen their influence in that important region and to impose neocolonial dependence on the Arab people. We highly value the conference of the Arab state in Baghdad, which has rejected separatist accords. We have welcomed with satisfaction the decision of the Iraqi-Syrian charter for a joint national action because we are convinced that the unity of Iraq and Syria constitutes an important factor in strengthening the anti-imperialist front.

Edward Babiuch said that the Polish people received with indignation the news that China had committed an act of aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people. We have expressed this, he said, in the statement issued by the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has reaffirmed the expansionist and antipeace line of the Beijing leaders' policy.

Joint action by socialist and developing countries is a guarantee of peace, progress and justice in the present international situation.

In conclusion, E. Babiuch expressed the conviction that the present talks will make an important contribution to the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries and will help strengthen the friendship between the two peoples.

Ma'ruf Speech:

I am sincerely pleased to be able to pay a visit to your friendly country and to extend to you greetings from our president and from the Iraqi people, T.M. Ma'ruf said.

He stated that in line with the principle of the Ba'th party, the leadership of the Iraqi revolution is making efforts to establish lasting relations with socialist countries, among which Poland occupies an important place. The present visit, he continued, constitutes a reaffirmation of our sincere resolve to strengthen relations of friendship and to expand cooperation in various areas to the mutual advantage of our peoples and countries.

As a developing country, Iraq has now reached a stage of the construction of the socialist system, the vice president said, stressing that the resolution of the party and the people has enabled Iraq to achieve important success along its road, regardless of the difficult conditions existing in the Arab region and the ferocious imperialist-Zionist plots aimed at liquidating the Palestinian questions, which is the central Arab problem, and at sanctioning the Zionist occupation of Arab territories, imperialism and Zionism have found in the Egyptian system an obedient tool in the implementation of their plots and policy in the Arab region.

Conscious of the dangers threatening the Arab people, the leaderships of Iraq and Syria signed a charter for joint national action. The leaders of the two fraternal countries have taken steps aimed at establishing their unity.

Referring to the Baghdad conference of the Arab states, T.M. Ma'ruf stressed that the resolutions adopted by that conference had made a positive contribution toward strengthening Arab solidarity and toward crossing the plans for a settlement amounting to capitulation. A just and lasting peace in the Arab region will not be achieved through separatist solutions amounting to capitulation. The Arab people reject such solutions. A national question of the importance of the Palestinian question cannot be solved by a single state or a single Arab leader in dissociation from other Arab leaders. There is no doubt that such activities constitute a violation of national rights.

We reaffirm our principled and invariable stand on the question of the Palestinian Arab people and our determined support for their just struggle, the vice president said. We believe that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized unless the Zionist forces are withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories and unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination, to return to their land, their fatherland, and to establish their independent state in Palestine, are guaranteed.

In conclusion, the vice president said that Iraq resolutely supports the just struggle waged by the liberation and progress forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America and that it will continue to support and assist people in their struggle against imperialism, exploitation and apartheid.

Presents Commemorative Wreath

LD211515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] As part of his official visit to Poland, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the vice president of the Iraqi Republic, today laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw. Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was (?next) received at Belweder palace by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

Sees Jablonski

LD221015Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Vice-President of the Iraqi Republic Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf in the Belweder Palace today. The two positively assessed the hitherto state of Polish-Iraqi relations and discussed questions connected with their further development during the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

They also reviewed international questions, especially the situation in Europe and Asia. Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, the Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and member of the Foreign Department of the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party Malik Bashur took part in the talks.

Meets With Jaroszewicz

JN220950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 22 February--Taha Muhi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi vice president, met here last night with Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. During the meeting they discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries and the means to develop this cooperation in the service of the two countries' interests and of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

In a speech at the beginning of the meeting, Ma'ruf said that Iraq pins great hopes on this visit. He added: During the visit, we will endeavor to introduce new horizons in our bilateral relations. Jaroszewicz replied and said that the visit is significant and serves the relations between the two countries and issues of mutual concern.

Additional Talks With Babiuch

LD221023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today has been the second day of the official visit which Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, is paying to our country. Polish-Iraqi plenary talks continued today in the Sejm offices. They were conducted by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. During the meeting the two sides informed each other about the two countries' social and economic problems and about their long-term development plans. They discussed the possibilities of further, rapid development of relations between the two countries and closer cooperation in various fields. Possibilities do exist for growth in mutual trade, economic and scientific-technological co-operation, in such spheres as, above all, the construction, and electrical engineering industries and agriculture. These issues will be discussed within working teams during the visit. The future extension of the present, satisfactorily developing cultural contacts will be assisted by the executive protocol to the Polish-Iraqi agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for the next 3 years, which is at present being drafted. Much attention was given during the meeting to key international issues, issues of detente, disarmament and consolidation of peaceful cooperation among states. The situation in the Near East region was also discussed. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was today received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and met Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Wojtaszek Statement to INA

JN220957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 22 February--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek has praised the unity steps between fraternal Iraq and Syria.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Warsaw, Wojtaszek said that the Polish Government praises and approved of the positive steps by Iraq and Syria toward achieving unity in the service of the Arab cause. He added that unity is a gigantic step toward achieving victory.

The Polish foreign minister praised Iraqi-Polish relations. He said these relations have been developing and strengthening ever since the inception of the 17 July revolution. He said this development covers the political, economic and trade fields. He added that there is a possibility of developing relations between the two countries in the fields of culture and trade.

He expressed the hope that the visit of the vice president to Poland will strengthen relations between Iraq and Poland.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN220959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 22 February--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and the means to promote these relations for their mutual benefit. They also discussed political issues in the Arab area and in Europe.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr Hammadi said that he and the Polish foreign minister had discussed the positive factors of unity between Iraq and Syria, the outcome of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad and the means to strengthen the front against imperialism and Zionism.

The foreign minister added that they had also discussed the means to strengthen the nonalined movement, the future of this movement and forthcoming conference in Havana, as well as the situation in Africa and Southeast Asia. They also reviewed relations between the socialist and Western countries and European security affairs.

Tours Warsaw Sights

LD222004 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb PAP--On the third day of his official visit to Poland vice president of the Iraqi Republic, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, made a sightseeing tour of Warsaw and familiarized himself with some accomplishments of the Polish capital. He visited the old town.

Later in the day the vice president of Iraq visited the Zeran car factory, one of the biggest work enterprises of Warsaw.

The vice president of Iraq also visited the child's health center-hospital memorial to commemorate 13 million girls and boys from all over the world, including 2 million Polish children, killed and murdered by the Nazis during World War Two.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AU202150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 17 February session of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee]

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek discussed the most important problems of the current international situation and presented the main directions and tasks of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic in 1979.

CHARACTERIZING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, MINISTER WOJTASZEK SAID THAT PROGRESS IN THE POLICY OF DETENTE, ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE, AND THE SUCCESSES OF NATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEOCOLONIALISM WERE BRING ACCOMPANIED BY SOME NEGATIVE TRENDS. THESE TRENDS ARE ATTEMPTS TO RETURN TO THE POSITION OF STRENGTH POLICY, TO BOOST THE ARMS RACE, TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN LOCAL HOTBEDS AND TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES. THESE TRENDS ARE BEING REPRESENTED BY THE MOST AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM AND OF CHINESE GREAT-POWER HEGEMONISM, WHICH ARE SEEKING TO HALT THE POSITIVE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE WORLD.

POLAND WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE AN ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY, SEEKING TO HELP CREATE CONDITIONS FOR PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING PEACE, FOR CONSOLIDATING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND FOR DEVELOPING COMPREHENSIVE AND EQUAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

All activities are and will be designed to strengthen Poland's security and to insure the best possible external conditions for our country's further socioeconomic development.

Fraternal Friendship

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AND INTENSIFICATION OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE USSR AND OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST STATES ARE OF PRIORITY IMPORTANCE FOR POLAND. The alliance and cooperation with these states and the strengthening of the unity of the community of socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA are of basic significance for the security, independent existence and favorable development of People's Poland, whose 35th anniversary we will celebrate this year.

WE WILL ALSO DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Support for Disarmament Initiatives

POLAND WILL CONTINUE TO DO ITS BEST TO DEEPEN THE POLICY OF DETENTE AND TO REINFORCE IT WITH PROGRESS IN MILITARY DETENTE. We will continue to develop relations with West European states, the United States and Canada. We will untiringly seek the complete implementation of the CSCE Final Act and the achievement of further progress in economic cooperation without discrimination or artificial restrictions. The preparations for the meeting of CSCE states in Madrid in 1980 should be one way of promoting these goals.

SEEKING TO HALT THE ARMS RACE AND TO OVERCOME ITS DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES, POLAND AND ITS ALLIES WILL CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRESENT DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO SUPPORT THE IMPORTANT AND CONSTRUCTIVE SOVIET PROPOSALS. In particular, we will seek to take measures to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflict, to ban the use and production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and to achieve an accord on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Poland will continue to contribute to eliminating the existing hotbeds in the world. We express our complete solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is resisting the hegemonistic pressure of China. We are convinced that the Kampuchean people, having overthrown an inhuman dictatorship, will begin the rebuilding of their country under peaceful conditions. We support the demands of the Arab peoples for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East situation, including the Palestinian people's just right to create their own independent states. We support the aspirations of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to their own independent states.

Extensive Cooperation

We intend to actively continue the comprehensive development of relations with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America on the basis of the long-term programs for developing this cooperation, which were adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

We will continue to be active in the United Nations and in other international organizations. In connection with the adoption at the last session of the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace we will seek to have the principles of this declaration implemented everywhere.

We attach great importance to the further development of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. We will present our cultural achievements and will see to it that socialist Poland's image abroad is correctly fostered.

GIEREK HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WARSAW BANK BLAST

AU211151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Following the Tragic Accident in the Warsaw Rotunda--Conference With the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] A CONFERENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRAGIC ACCIDENT IN THE ROTUNDA BUILDING OF THE PKO [General Savings Bank] IN WARSAW AS HELD BY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON 17 FEBRUARY.

The conference was attended by Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member and State Council chairman; Piotr Jaroszewicz, Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs; Alojzy Karkoszka, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw; Teodor Palimaka, head of the Central Committee Administrative Department; Marian Sliwinski, Minister of health and social welfare; Lucjan Czubinski, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic; Jerzy Majewski, president of the city of Warsaw; and Boguslaw Stachura, vice minister of internal affairs.

The Central Committee first secretary was presented with reports on the current state of investigations into circumstances and reasons for the tragic accident, on the medical care for the casualties and on assistance for their relatives.

The investigations carried out by a special commission and by organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the general prosecutor's office are being attended by prominent specialists in chemistry, explosives, public construction, material engineering, mining rescue science and forensic medicine from higher schools and scientific centers in Warsaw, Katowice and Gdansk. Militia and military experts are also participating.

THE DEATH OF 45 PERSONS (INCLUDING THOSE WHO DIED IN HOSPITALS) AND THE INJURIES TO ABOUT 70 PERSONS STILL HOSPITALIZED, INCLUDING A FEW PERSONS IN A GRAVE CONDITION, ARE THE MOST TRAGIC RESULTS OF THE ACCIDENT. ALL CASUALTIES ARE UNDER HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND INTENSE MEDICAL CARE. APPROPRIATE MEASURE HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE AND IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE FOR THE RELATIVES OF THE DEAD AND INJURED PERSONS.

THE PRESENT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS HAVE INDICATED THAT THE BLAST DUE TO NATURAL GAS WAS THE IMMEDIATE REASON FOR THE ACCIDENT. BECAUSE OF A FAULTY VALVE, GAS FLOWING IN A PIPELINE IN THE VICINITY OF THE ROTUNDA BUILDING ENTERED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONDUITS INTO THE CELLAR OF THE BANK.

Edward Gierek stressed that the profound regrets and sympathy expressed for the victims of the disaster and their relatives go hand in hand with enormous respect for the spontaneous selflessness of the Warsaw people and for their participation in rescue operations as well as for the almost 4,000 citizens who volunteered as blood donors for the victims. The selfless and well-organized rescue operations carried out by the health service, fire department, the citizen militia, the Polish Armed Forces, public services and construction workers have earned a high praise.

The Central Committee first secretary advised further efforts to establish the circumstances of the accident in a comprehensive way and to work out the necessary conclusions. Detailed findings will be presented to the community.

Brezhnev, Others Send Condolences

LD191111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek has received a telegram of condolences on the tragic accident at the Warsaw PKO Rotunda savings bank from Leonid Brezhnev, The telegram reads: "I would like to express deepest sympathy in connection with the tragic accident which happened in Warsaw and resulted in deaths. Please convey deepest condolences to the families and those close to the victims of the accident."

Telegrams of condolence have also been sent to Poland by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria; Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France; Pope John Paul II; Stanko Todorov, premier of Bulgaria; Lubomir Strougal, premier of Czechsolovakia; Vaselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS MEETING 15 FEBRUARY

LD170052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Council of State met today in the Belweder Palace. Taking into consideration the analytical reports presented and also reports compiled by the presidiums of voivodship people's councils in Czestochowa and Sierad, the Council of State assessed the process of improving the work of people's councils at the basic level and their influence on extending local initiatives. It was recognized that people's councils are taking more general advantage of their authorizations and showing a growing independence in the implementation of outlined aims for socioeconomic growth and in satisfying the needs of the inhabitants of a given area.

Thanks to cooperation with social organizations and bodies of self-management in towns and villages, taking advantage of local reserves and social activeness, a series of local problems had been solved.

Among the varied forms of civic activity successfully developed by people's councils in cooperation with committees of the national unity front, the leading place is taken by social deeds. The Council of State indicated the need to show preference to initiatives which can be implemented in the economic system, using local materials and raw materials.

Experiences to date and achievements to date should serve the general undertaking of production pledges and deeds to celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

The Council of State examined a report on the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office in 1978, stating that in its work the Public Prosecutor's Office was guided by the decisions of the second all-Poland party conference, the program of activity passed by the Central Committee Politburo for strengthening public order and social discipline and the recommendations made by the Council of State.

Accepting the plans for the current year presented by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Council of State drew attention to the need for further consistent strivings to limit violations of the law, which strike at the socialist system of management and public order.

The Council of State ratified an agreement with Finland on the prevention of double taxation; an agreement with Yugoslavia on the mutual recognition of the equal validity of school certificates and university diplomas, obtained in either country, an agreement with Peru on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Judges were appointed: 21 in voivodship courts; 7 in district labor and social insurance courts; and 80 in regional courts. Nine public prosecutors were appointed in the Public Prosecutor General's Office. The request by 26 persons for Polish citizenship was granted.

GIEREK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO DKP'S HERBERT MIES

LD222012 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb PAP--On the occasion of the 50th birthday of chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek has sent him a message with cordial and fraternal greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PUWP CC and his own.

"We highly respect and esteem," says the message, "your contribution to the development of the German Communist Party, increasing its prestige and position in the struggle for vital interests of the working people, peace and socialism."

"We highly assess your commitment and the commitment of your party to the process of normalization of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany."

BRIEFS

YAR ECONOMIC TALKS--The delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic led by Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister of state and chief of the oil and mineral resources department, had economic talks with a number of Polish ministries and organizations aimed at development and diversification of Polish-Yemeni economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At the end of talks the two sides signed a protocol defining the agreed areas of cooperation and the forms of its implementation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

LUMEA URGES NEGOTIATED SOLUTION IN SINO-VIETNAMESE CONFLICT

AU221258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1214 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

["The Negotiated Settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese Border Conflict--A Requirement of Peace and Security"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/2/1979--Under this title, the February 22 issue of LUMEA publishes a commentary underlining that the unfortunate events at the Sino-Vietnamese border are followed by the Romanian people with deep concern stemming from its feelings of sincere friendship for both the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples.

When examining the facts, the foreign affairs weekly writes, one must take into account the fact that the historical past as well as certain negative world developments in the last few years have generated complicated and unsolved issues, new sources of divergencies. Romania's position in this respect, firmly asserted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, is well known. We consider that any international or inter-state pending issue, no matter its origin, no matter how difficult, can and must be solved by peaceful, political means, by negotiations between the concerned sides, showing understanding towards the legitimate interests of each side, in the spirit of equal rights and mutual respect.

The most serious situation developed in Southeast Asia requires the peaceful settlement of the litigious issues by means of negotiations based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to threat or use of force. These are the principles that should govern the relations among all the states of the world, the more so those among socialist countries. There is no reason to justify the escalation of the conflictual state to the point of military confrontation, especially when it involves socialist countries which are engaged in the vast work of building a new system, of surpassing situations inherited from the past, of implementing wide-scope programmes for developing and updating the economy, of firmly advancing on the road of new, socialist civilization, of permanently raising the living standard of their peoples.

The building of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, of detente in the world, as the statement of the Romanian news agency underlined, requires the undelayed cessation of the armed conflict, the withdrawal of all troops within national borders, the immediate passage to peaceful, political negotiations.

Nowadays, when the accumulation of huge destructive means represent a serious potential danger, the recourse to military confrontations, the maintaining of tension, adds new elements of mistrust, makes more difficult the attaining of just and durable solutions of problems, worsens the situation to a point where it creates unpredictable consequences for the future of mankind.

It is the responsibility for the world peace that requires direct negotiations, finding of peaceful, constructive, mutually acceptable solutions, using all the existing possibilities, promoting firm political actions for diminishing tension and normalizing inter-state relations.

The Romanian people hopes that the military conflict will be immediately stopped, the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border will be normalized and negotiations will be started for re-establishing the relations of good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This would be in fullest accord with the vital interests of the two peoples engaged in the work for economic and social progress, for building a new system in their homelands, to the benefit of peace and stability in the zone, of world detente and security, the commentary writes in conclusion.

ENVOY TO USSR EXTENDS CEAUSESCU'S GREETINGS TO KOSYGIN

AU212080 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, our country's ambassador to Moscow extended to Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, friendly greetings, warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness on his 75th birthday. Comrade Aleksey Kosygin warmly thanked the ambassador and in turn extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--in the spirit of friendly relations between our parties and countries--best wishes for health and happiness.

MANESCU CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON BIRTHDAY

AU220810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Kosygin. On the occasion of your birthday, I want to convey to you sincere congratulations and most cordial wishes for health, a long life and happiness, and for new and ever greater successes in your responsible activities aimed at the continuous development of the Soviet Union. I want to express my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR will continuously develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VICE CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH AEROSPACE

LD202304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/2/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 22 Allen Wood, vice-president of the British Aerospace, now visiting Romania. The interview was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Problems of Romanian-British cooperation in aeronautics were discussed during the interview. The talk passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU AWARDS DISTINCTIONS TO VETERANS OF WORKERS MOVEMENT

AU221153 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 79 AU

[Summary] Today, President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded distinctions to veterans of the Romanian workers movement on the occasion of their 70th, 75th, 80th, 85th or 90th birthdays. Some 91 people received awards. "The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Icsif Uglas, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Pazekas, Mihai Gere and Richard Winter. Warmly congratulating the award-winners, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech."

CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH AT BUCHAREST PLANT MEETING 13 FEBRUARY

AU191830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13 February general meeting at the 23 August plant in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I want to begin by conveying to you, the participants in this general meeting, and to all the working people of the "23 August" plant warm greetings and best wishes for success in all your activities. (Loud and prolonged applause, ovations. Cheers of "Ceausescu and the people!")

This general meeting has examined in detail the results of the activities carried out in 1978 and the measures that are to be taken to properly fulfill the plan for this year. I want to mention with great satisfaction the fact that in discussions participants have emphasized not only the achievements obtained, but also the shortcomings and failings noted in the previous year. At the same time, proposals were advanced on rapidly eliminating unsatisfactory situations and fulfilling this year's plan with the best results.

I am of the impression that this general meeting and the working people of the "23 August" are fully aware that the results attained in 1978 fell short of the plan provisions--although from the standpoint of the enterprise production development they were a success--and especially that they fell short of the possibilities of this great collective of over 17,000 people.

The fact that shortcomings and negative aspects in the work of the enterprise leadership were criticized and that measures were suggested to improve activities is the guarantee that this year people will work so as to insure not only the fulfillment of this year's plan provisions but also to make up for 1978 lags.

In view of this and of what I heard at these debates, I may state that the working people of the "23 August" plant have taken a firm attitude and they are determined to increase the contribution made by this wonderful collective to implementing the 11th party congress decisions. (loud and prolonged applause)

Generally speaking, both last year and in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan your plant has made considerable progress in increasing and diversifying production, enhancing productivity, showing greater profits, and it has progressed in other areas of activity. The capital itself has attained considerable achievements; Bucharest produces over 15 percent of our socialist republic's industry. These achievements were an important element in the fulfillment of the 1978 plan, in increasing industrial production at a rate of 9 percent, and in insuring a more than 11 percent rate of growth in these 3 years. We have exceeded the 5-year plan provisions for these 3 years by an industrial production totaling approximately 60 billion lei. This is the guarantee that we will be able to fulfill both the 5-year plan provisions and the additional program established by the party national conference.

We have attained good results in agriculture and in the other branches of the national economy. They are reflected in increases in the national income and wealth, and in the general development of our fatherland. On this basis, we were able to fulfill the provisions of the plan and the additional program on raising the material and cultural living standard of all the people. [paragraph continues]

As is known, in these 3 years of the 5-year plan, real remunerations have increased by over 21 percent which means that the provisions initially established for the entire 5-year plan have already been fulfilled. In the coming 2 years we will complete the second stage of remuneration increases and increases in the working people's incomes in general. Thus, by the end of 1980 the real remuneration will be about 32 percent higher, and not 20 percent as had been envisaged in the 5-year plan. In view of these great achievements--in developing the production forces, industry and agriculture, and in raising the people's material and cultural living standard--we can say that we have attained remarkable successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan and the 11th congress decisions, and that we are advancing with resolute steps toward completing the first stage of the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. (loud and prolonged applause)

In view of the remarkable results obtained by you, by the working people of Bucharest, by our entire workers class, by all the working people, regardless of nationality, I want to convey, from this general meeting, warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes to those here present, to the entire collective of the "23 August" plant and to the other collectives in Bucharest and throughout the country. (loud applause, prolonged ovations; cheers of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Naturally, the results attained in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, including 1978, entitle us to look back with satisfaction to the road we have traveled. An 11 percent rate [of development] for 3 years is very good; few countries in the world can say the same for the past 3 years. Nevertheless, we are not fully satisfied. We cannot be complacent about our achievements. Had our work been more productive and better organized, we could have attained even greater results. Even at the "23 August" the results are not satisfactory if we consider the labor force of this 17,000-strong collective and its advanced and even sophisticated equipment. The comrades who criticized the plant's activities were quite right. There is no doubt that the locomotives were not finished on schedule; difficulties were encountered in the manufacture of the new engines; the failings that occurred concerning the compressors, where action was delayed, and the shortcomings noted in other sectors at "23 August" are grounds enough for criticism. I therefore, think that it was very good that those comrades mentioned the shortcomings and stressed the need for more resolute steps to eliminate them. Of course, such criticism is also valid for other Bucharest enterprises, and other machine-building enterprises, and other sectors and branches of activity in the country. But since I am at the general meeting of the "23 August" working people it is only natural that we should deal with the problems here.

The plan for this year and for 1980 envisages considerable increases in all the areas. We must, therefore, take every necessary measure to fulfill the plan in the best conditions, to manufacture all the products envisaged, to deliver all the products on the production list, and products of the best quality and of a high technical level. In my opinion, compared with the capacity of the "23 August" plant and with its 17,000-strong collective, demands should have been greater. To be able to compare and compete with similar foreign enterprises, and in view of your technical equipment and manpower, you should have produced at least 3 times as much as you did. This is the level that you must attain, and this should be the criteria of the general meeting, the council of working people, the ministry, and of course, the capital's party committee. If we do not plan to bring our production to the level of similar foreign enterprises in a relatively short period of time, like in a few years, we will not have a competitive industry from all standpoints.

It may seem that trebling production with the existing capacities is a very ambitious project. This is so, but it is the only way to overcome the level of a developing country and join the ranks of economically developed countries. Only thus will we be able to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, insure a basis for raising the people's material and cultural well-being, and secure an ever more dignified place for our nation in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

To do this we must make a thorough analysis of what we produce now and what we should produce in the future. This would make it clear that you must manufacture compressors of a higher quality and technical level; the generation of compressors you are manufacturing has grown old. Growing old is no sin for people, but in the technological area it is an obstacle to development. We must not continue with the same generation of compressors. If you do not replace this generation within 2 years, there will be no international market for these compressors. This must be clear. We must take resolute steps and begin to produce a new and competitive generation of compressors. Certain steps have already been taken along this line, but too hesitatingly. Production must be resolutely renewed! This also applies to engines. We have a sound program in this respect but it is being implemented too laboriously, hesitatingly and slowly. You are manufacturing certain engines which are no longer competitive. There is no point in manufacturing them. It is true that there are plans to produce new types of engines; but, to be quite frank, we are still several years behind. We must be very quick to introduce and mass-produce new types of engines in the coming 2 years and completely replace the existing ones. There are also serious problems regarding improvements in locomotives and raising their technical level. After great difficulties and with a delay of over 1 year, a new locomotive has been put into production. You must produce all the new types of locomotives. There are other products and installations which the plant must manufacture at a far higher technical level. I will not list them all. I mentioned the above because I thought they were the most significant for the "23 August" plant, although this enterprise manufactures metallurgical, chemical and other installations as well.

We must be daring and quick to adopt new production technologies, beginning with the casting, processing, forging and all other operations. We must take every measure to achieve a highly technical production insuring great labor productivity.

Naturally, interest has been shown along this line, and some results have been obtained. Each such achievement has been reported by the comrades; we have also been told about them today. However, I have the impression that those who are working on these technologies are too pleased with the results attained. Not enough efforts are being made to generalize new technologies, to turn the successes achieved into leading technologies and to apply them in all the sectors. We must all grasp that 1979 and 1980 must mark a turning point, a new orientation in the general development of the "23 August" plant, so that within a few years this plant can compare with any similar enterprise in the economically developed countries. Once again I want to stress that with our equipment, the wonderful collective of workers, technicians and engineers of this plant can produce at least as much as similar foreign plants, if not more. The main thing is that they should resolutely pursue this goal. (loud and prolonged applause)

Naturally, these problems do not concern the "23 August" alone. They apply to other Bucharest enterprises, machine-building plants, and other industrial enterprises. Renovating production and rapidly adopting new production technologies are among the basic requirements of rapid progress not only in the field of machine-building but also throughout our national economy.

We must take resolute steps to increase labor productivity. In order to compare with similar plants, we must also treble labor productivity. Do to this, consistent efforts must be made to improve the organization of production and work, to mechanize operation and apply process automation, to adopt new and modern technologies, and of course, to organize work on several machines. [as published] The existing machines must be provided with devices so that they can perform several operations simultaneously; the production flow and the machines must be reorganized so that one worker can operate two, three and even four machines. On the basis of such a process of mechanization, automation and reorganization of the technological flow, labor productivity can be rapidly increased. I want to stress that all the above should not involve greater physical strain but a greater input of thinking and intelligence and a rational production and labor organization based on mechanization and automation. The production must be developed while working time is reduced. This, of course, requires absolute order and discipline and a higher level of qualification. We must take resolute measures to raise the level of qualification, the professional and technical level of all the workers, especially of the young people. As is actually envisaged in party and state decisions and in the law, each working person must refresh his knowledge every 4-5 years. We renovate the equipment and adopt new technologies, so it is only natural that the workers, technicians and engineers should also expand their knowledge to be able to master the new technologies and operate the new machines. This in fact, is international practice. Without thoroughly organizing facilities to raise the professional and technical level [of the workers]--we cannot rapidly increase labor productivity.

Resolute measures are required to reduce material consumption. We have head examples of products which are twice as heavy as similar foreign products. To reduce material consumption we must manufacture new products and adopt improved technologies which can reduce rejects and preclude the manufacture of parts necessitating many additions or much processing.

It must become clear to all that one of the essential problems of our future activities is to reduce material consumption--including energy and fuel consumption-- and to manufacture engines, compressors and other products which require less raw material and fuel. Only thus can economic efficiency be enhanced; only thus will the Romanian products become competitive from a technical and economic standpoint, in international markets. Nobody pays for the metal or other materials incorporated in a product above and beyond what is customary in international markets. This actually means selling more cheaply, receiving less foreign currency for a ton of metal. This also means reducing the national income, the means of developing the country and raising the people's material and cultural standard! The problem of reducing material, fuel and energy consumption is not an abstract problem. It is a practical problem that affects our development, our economic efficiency, and the raising of the people's well-being! It is in this spirit that we must act to achieve a highly efficient production.

The new economic mechanism that we adopted last March--and which is being applied throughout the economy as of this year--is designed precisely to increase the responsibility of each collective of working people for solving the complex problems of economic development. Workers' self-management and self-administration is not a general slogan; they involve greater responsibility by each collective of working people for manufacturing products of a good quality and a high technical level with minimum expenses and with great economic efficiency. Each council of working people, the general meetings and the collectives are directly responsibile for managing their means totaling close to 2.5 billion lei. With these means you must treble the production in a relatively short period of time! You must take resolute and firm steps and establish concrete measures in each plant, each section and each sector to improve general activities. [paragraph continues]

The strong group of over 600 engineers, plus the research personnel, plus the 1,000 technicians and thousands of workers with considerable professional and technical training employed in this plant must pool their efforts and rapidly solve the technical and qualitative problems which are of decisive importance for such rapid progress.

For "23 August" the essential problem is to achieve a new and highly technical production, to proceed to a new quality in the true sense of the word. When I raised the issue of a new quality in the development of industry and of the economy in general, I did not have in mind a slogan for red-letter days, but a new production of a better quality, and new and better products in all branches--including here, at "23 August". I had in mind a pooling together of the efforts, energy and knowledge of all the workers and specialists to rapidly change the quality of all production, to fully assert the scientific-technical revolution, and to promote rapid progress in our country! (loud and prolonged applause)

I am fully convinced that the working people at "23 August", the leadership council and the general meeting will intensify their efforts and will do everything possible to radically improve production as of this very year, to mark a genuine technical revolution and to improve quality in all sectors. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must pay greater attention to export production. Everything we produce has a precise market. We have to export extensively in order to cope with raw materials imports, beginning with iron ore, coking coal, oil and so forth, and even cotton for consumer goods. In order to be able to import all these we must export accordingly. Our export production must be competitive, and hence the export problem must be given priority in your and other plants. The locomotives you manufacture, for example, are almost all for export. We must accelerate the modernization of all export goods. For "23 August" the export problem is of vital importance. This requires an even better production and a higher economic efficiency.

We must see to it that throughout the country--but primarily in Bucharest--the machine-building sector fulfills its entire export program, so as to contribute to insuring an even commercial balance and balance of payments, and to a healthy development of the entire national economy. In this manner we will insure the fulfillment of the 1979 plan and will create conditions for further implementing the program on raising the living standard in 1979 and 1980. In accordance with the plan provisions, in the second half of this year we will begin to implement the second stage of increases in the remuneration and income of the working people, which is scheduled to be completed in 1980. In order to be able to fulfill these provisions, we must fulfill the plan, the net production, improve economic efficiency and labor productivity, and implement the other basic indexes. Only thus can we insure real increases in income. And if we treble the production within a few years--and we must endeavor to do so--we will have far greater possibilities for increasing remunerations, both here, at "23 August" and in the other economic branches.

We are doing everything possible and sparing no effort to continuously raise the people's material and cultural well-being in step with the rapid development of industry, agriculture and other production branches, and with science, culture and education; this is the supreme goal of our party's policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society, which focuses on man's well-being, on the fatherland's freedom and independence, and on the happiness of our nation. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

As you see, we have much to accomplish; you have much to accomplish, too. You are a strong collective, with a rich and glorious revolutionary workers' past, and therefore I am fully convinced that, led by the party organization, the collective of working people at "23 August" will become a front-ranking collective, a model in the machine-building branch and in the entire national economy. (loud and prolonged applause)

The activities of the council of working people and of the executive bureau must also improve, in accordance with the criticism voiced here. Indeed, the activities of the council and of the executive bureau must be much more efficient; they must deal with their tasks with a greater sense of responsibility, and must solve current and long-term problems more rapidly. We must, of course, solve the immediate problems, this year's problems; at the same time, however, we must also plan for 1980, 1981 and even 1985. If you do not plan now for 1985 you will not be competitive, you will not be able to manufacture products at an international level. While an engine or a compressor is being put into production, the research and design departments must already be working on a more modern one and plan for a third. Without looking to the future and planning new generations of machinery we will not be able to compete! We will stagnate and will be left behind. This is actually an essential task for the council of working people, for the executive bureau, for the research and all other workers. It is along this line that the activities of the leadership council must be improved. The general assembly must assume a more important role and act responsibly, on behalf of the working people, to establish the measures required for both fulfilling this year's production, and for working out future programs, on a long-term basis. Only thus will the plant keep permanently abreast of the state of the art. This is the leading role of the working people's general meetings, and the meaning of leadership by the workers class and its direct participation in developing the plant and the country, and in leading our entire society. Workers' democracy, socialist democracy require active and responsible participation by the working people in decision-making and in implementing these decisions! Only thus can we insure rapid progress in our socialist society. (loud applause; prolonged cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

It is possible that people abroad will read this speech and say, look the Romanians have problems again, and Ceausescu has had to criticize things severely. True, we have many problems to solve. At the Central Committee plenum, like here, I criticized various failings in our activities. This demonstrates precisely the force of the party, of the workers class, of the Romanian socialist society. This shows that we discuss all the problems with the workers class, with all the people, and that together we find the best solutions for our progress. This is in fact the essence of socialist democracy, within which the party policy is implemented together with the people and for the people. (prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

The party organization at the "23 August", which incorporates about 5,000 people, should also improve its activities, and better fulfill its role, which is to unite the working people's efforts to fulfill the plan and the plant's development program. The role of the communists and of party organizations is to be the first to master what is new, and to discuss with the working people the problems of development and progress and novelties, and to consistently lead the struggle to assert the scientific-technical revolution, the struggle for progress, for rapidly developing our society and for raising the people's well-being. The communists have not and should not enjoy special advantage over other working people; on the contrary, they are dutybound to work better and to show more responsibility for the implementation of the party program. This is the role of a vanguard party, as leading political force in our society; it is to work ever better and to put themselves at the service of the people, of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and its continuous development. (prolonged applause and ovations, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Both the party organization and the trade union and youth organizations must pay due attention to working conditions in each plant and section, and to finding solutions to such problems, including to those raised here. The trade unions and the youth organization, guided by the party organization and together with the working people's council and the entire collective must endeavor to solve the problems emerging at each work place far more efficiently. It is quite easy to get the fans mentioned here working: Why wait for someone from outside to come and solve this problem, when there are so many workers and engineers in the plant who could make these fans work in only a few days. The same can be said about other proposals made here on improving working conditions at various work places. These problems are part and parcel of good production organization and hence they must be quickly spotted and solved, and by the collective itself; you have everything that is required to do so.

Greater attention should also be paid to improving the professional and technical level [of the personnel]--by organizing qualification and reassignment courses. Each section should have weekly courses at which the people can improve on their training. You must make good use of the material basis you have for this purpose: you have a rather nice and big club, libraries and an institute--hence everything that is necessary to insure consistent activities for refreshing professional knowledge and raising the professional and technical level of the collective. This is an essential condition for each worker to properly fulfill his professional obligations. The workers, especially the young ones, must never forget that only by continuously learning can they keep abreast of novelties and act as revolutionaries in all the areas. (loud applause and ovation, lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Due attention must also be paid to political-educational activities, and to raising the political awareness of each working person, since the better a person understands his role within the collective, the general meeting and society, and the more active and responsible his participation in solving problems, the better will be the results attained in each sector. Political-educational activities are not an abstract issue, either, but a requirement to increase people's awareness and responsibility as an essential element of socialist democracy and of the working people's active participation in leading the country. (loud and prolonged applause)

By taking firm steps to solve the technical, supply, qualification and other problems I pointed out, you must effect a radical qualitative change this year in all the activities of the "23 August" plant!

On May 1 we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great antifascist demonstration of 1939, and the 35th anniversary of the United Workers' Front, which played an important role in the struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorship and to adopt the new system in the country. On August 23d we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the armed national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, when Romania joined all its forces to the struggle against the Hitlerite armies, at the side of the Soviet armies and the other countries in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to crush the Hitlerite army; that was the event that marked the beginning of our fatherland's advance along the path of democratic, and then socialist, development. The 12th party congress will also be held this year; the congress will establish the socioeconomic development program for our country in the coming 5-year plan, with a view to promoting socialist Romania's ever more rapid progress in all socioeconomic areas.

All those are important events which should be honored with special results in all areas, with measures designed to strengthen the force and unity of each collective of working people and of all our people around our communist party, which is guiding the nation toward a classless society, toward a better and more just world both in Romania and on earth! (loud applause and ovations, lengthy chants of "respect for and pride in Ceausescu and Romania")

Dear comrades, I will not expand on international issues. On 1 December I spoke on Romania's international activities, and subsequent events have fully testified to the correctness of our party's and country's foreign policy. While concerned with implementing the 11th congress program and building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, we are actively participating in international life, in the conviction that only by strengthening our solidarity with all the socialist and developing countries, with the anti-imperialist forces of the world, and only by actively participating in the international division of labor and developing economic exchanges with all states, regardless of social system, can we insure our country's development and at the same time promote a policy of peace and cooperation among all nations! (loud appaluse)

While working for our country's progress--in industry and agriculture, science and culture, and in raising the people's well-being--we are firmly determined to further make efforts to strengthen our cooperation with all the socialist and developing countries, and to actively participate in establishing a new world economic order. We will broadly develop our relations with the advanced capitalist countries, too, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our cooperation with all the countries will be consistently based on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use and threat of force. (prolonged applause, lengthy ovations, chants of "Our respect for and pride in Ceausescu and Romania!")

We will resolutely act to contribute to the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki on security and cooperation in Europe. We are preparing to take an active part in the Madrid meeting of 1980 devoted to this goal, and will give primary attention to military disengagement of our continent, without which there can be no question of cooperation and peace in Europe or in the rest of the world. We will work more resolutely for the implementation of disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that everything possible must be done to halt the arms race, and to economic development, to helping the developing countries and raising the peoples' material and cultural well-being.

As I have repeatedly stated, we believe that our obligation, the obligation of socialism and of the communists and of all people who want progress is to do everything possible to halt the arms race, to insure peace and detente and equal cooperation among all the nations in the world. (loud applause, prolonged ovations, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We know that all our people must make considerable efforts to fulfill our program; at the same time, we know that to achieve detente, peace and cooperation all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces must strengthen their unity and solidarity, and all the peoples must actively participate in the united struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary power to eliminate the policy of oppression and inequality, and that their united struggle can build a better and more just world, in which all nations can be equal. (loud applause, prolonged cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"!)

Dear comrades,

I would like to conclude by expressing my conviction that this wonderful 17,000-strong collective, with their capable party organization, their general meeting and their working people's council will do everything necessary to radically improve their work, and that they will rapidly adopt a new working style, thus achieving a new quality in all the plant's activities.

I am well acquainted with the "23 August" collective and I am convinced that the shortcomings noted in 1978 were something transitory and that as of this year you will show that you can do much better than is envisaged in the plan provisions. Thus, the 1978 shortcomings will become a thing of the past. With this trust, I wish you the best possible results in your activities in 1979! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Some of the comrades launched here appeals to competition on various important projects. I hope that the first to honor these appeals will be the "23 August" working people. Similarly, there is an extensive participation in socialist competition and there are solid pledges for this year. I hope that "23 August" will secure a front-ranking place in this year's competition; for the first place, however, one must show good results in all sectors of activity. It will make me very happy if at the beginning of next year, when we will also have the elections, I shall have an opportunity to award a decoration--and if it is a first class decoration I will be even happier--to the great and wonderful collective of working people of "23 August". It is up to you! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause, lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Since all the enterprises are holding general meetings, I would like to convey from here, from "23 August", wishes for new successes in fulfilling this year's plan to all the collectives of working people, to the working people throughout the country--workers, peasants and intellectuals. Let us take a resolute step forward toward raising our country onto new peaks of progress and civilization! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I wish you and your families, and all the working people good health and happiness! (loud applause and cheers; all the participants in the general meeting cheer at length, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, for the RCP, the Central Committee and for the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

BURTICA RECEIVES CSSR'S HLOCH, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU211430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the sides discussed questions concerning the development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the CSSR.

A protocol on mutual trade exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR for 1979 was also signed today in Bucharest. Romania will deliver machine tools, oil and metallurgical equipment, high and low voltage electric apparatus, computer technology, building equipment, automobiles, trucks, chemical products, construction materials and consumer goods. In turn the CSSR will deliver machine tools, metallurgical and chemical equipment, machines for the textile industry, computer technology, measurement and control apparata, building equipment, automobiles, steel rolled goods, chemical products and consumer goods.

BORBA URGES NEGOTIATIONS IN PRC-VIETNAM CONFLICT

AU222000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 79 p 8 AU

[Z.M. commentary: "A Dangerous Burden"]

[Text] The developments in Southeast Asia--to which the focus of the world crisis situations has moved--are rapidly emphasizing the negative lessons of international events which are notable for the many existing disagreements, a serious halt in the expansion and strengthening of the relaxation of tension and the increasingly frequent use of arms in attempting to overcome disputes.

It is certain that the causes of the latest clash--the Sino-Vietnamese one which, with increasing danger, has followed the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict--do not lie merely in narrow bilateral disagreements between China and Vietnam, just as it is certain that the consequences of the greatly increased tension are not and cannot be limited only to the geographic regions involved in the fighting.

The presence of various uncertainties and the incompletely explained or insufficiently known elements which stand or which may stand behind certain steps of the countries influencing the Southeast Asian events cannot conceal the numerous clear warning signs.

The first of these signs is that which convincingly shows that the big powers are involved to some extent in any armed confrontation in this region--regardless of the different parties in conflict--and in any conflict, which naturally adds to the dangers for world peace.

At the same time it is significant that in this contest of the strongest countries, armed interventions renew the identical or similar dilemmas facing first one and then the other part in the conflict, which again unavoidably increases the possibility of a military engagement by third countries, which would extremely seriously threaten overall world stability.

It is also certain that the Sino-Vietnamese conflict has been accelerated by the armed intervention in Kampuchea, where it appears that the military operations have not produced the results expected by the aggressor, just as it may freely be said that the course of the events in Kampuchea has dramatically displayed all the weaknesses of a power which tries to impose its solution on others by force. The events in and around Kampuchea have also shown that the armed confrontations of nonalined and socialist countries negatively reflect both on the strength and the prestige of the nonalined movement and that they obviously harm the cause of socialism in the world. Socialism, precisely because of the numerous differences both in experiences and in practice, must accept and consistently respect the natural differences of the internal development and the foreign political orientation of each country.

The war conflicts in Southeast Asia have once again confirmed in an extremely dramatic way the harm caused by the attempts to attain isolated and unilateral aims through the use of arms, just as it is clear that the attempts to legalize the relations imposed by force--which is being done in Kampuchea--cannot in any way be excused. The reasons for a recourse to arms, however, cannot be excused even by an understandable opposition to the efforts to implement some different views. It is obvious that to insist on these or other reasons for undertaking military initiatives on foreign territory always clashes sharply with the essential principles of international cooperation and the need to strengthen peace in the world.

It is certain that the big differences involving the conflicts and opposing parties in Southeast Asia cannot be mitigated through armed actions. It is certain that any further dangerous aggravation of the situation in that part of the world--as Yugoslavia has frequently pointed out--can be stopped only with the readiness of all interested forces to sincerely and consistently accept the principles of the UN Charter which demands respect for the sovereign rights of all the peoples and countries to peace, independence, territorial integrity and independent development without outside interference, and to confirm these principles through daily actions. In the opposite case--in case of any attempt to influence events solely on the basis of subjective views, based on narrow interests or needs and directed to a continuation of the contest--Southeast Asia and thus the entire international community face additional trials and dangers.

It is precisely because of all this that one should again point out the irreplaceable value of the principles of active peaceful coexistence which imply that solutions to disagreements be sought through negotiations and that conflicts be solved in a peaceful way at the negotiating table. In this connection, it is quite certain that no real solution to the crisis in Southeast Asia can avoid any country of the region, for the right to independence and autonomous development belongs to all.

The first step in removing the unplesant burden of war is undoubtedly the cessation of armed fighting and the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territory.

U.S. 'DILEMMA' IN BLUMENTHAL PRC VISIT NOTED

LD221948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Feb 22 (TANJUG)--The U.S. administration is calling both for Vietnamese troops' withdrawal from Kampuchea and Chinese troops' withdrawal from Vietnam as the first step toward easing the situation in Southeast Asia and preventing the danger of the conflicts spreading further. The United States supports the opening of a Security Council debate but is refraining, in view of possible instructions on the part of the directly involved sides itself [as received] and as the first to propose the Security Council session.

Soviet charges that Washington encouraged China's [words indistinct] against Vietnam, the action having followed Chinese Vice Premier Deng's visit to the United States are categorically denied here. This is probably why President Carter is now considering whether to send Treasury Secretary Blumenthal to China although the visit was long ago set for late this week.

The dilemma is great: Blumenthals' going could be interpreted as the official support to the Chinese intervention and his not going would be detrimental to the process of further normalization of relations between the two countries. U.S. President Carter said that because of various condemnations from abroad he will neither revise these relations nor do anything which would hinder their development. On the other hand, government circles claim, Blumenthal's visit could be used as a direct means of influence on Beijing to withdraw its troops from Vietnam.

The presence of Chinese troops in Vietnam has already complicated the U.S.-Chinese relations in the sense that it has made the Carter government's efforts to find satisfactory solutions to new relations with Taiwan more difficult. That is why, because of the Chinese action, but (?not only) because of it, many in the U.S. Congress demand more specific interstate obligations to Taiwan. The U.S. Government refuses this because it could make the further normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China more difficult.

POLITIKA DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

AU212200 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Radojcic commentary: "The World in Which We Live: In Time and Space"]

[Text] What will happen with Iran, people asked last week while observing the unprecedented spectacle of a country "with two governments and two premiers." The surnames of both of the premiers started with the same letter, but neither was a force in himself. Rather each was only a man pushed forward by a force behind him. Everything looked possible, even a civil war. However, at present, when the sensitive Iranian pendulum has already swung in a more definite direction, thoughts about everything that has happened irresistibly come forth.

The important thing to remember is that an uprising of unarmed masses, resulting as a culmination of rebellion and protest, has succeeded in bringing down, most likely forever, the reign of an absolute ruler. Although it was believed that the Iranian army--in size one of the strongest military formations in this part of the world--stood behind the ruler, the army very quickly sensed the mood and the hostility of the people and lined itself up according to the people's mood. To make all this even more unbelievable, all these million-strong "peaceful insurgents," who marched in the streets of Tehran risking death, did this in the name of a 78-year-old religious leader, who was absent from the country for 15 years and who, until recently, lived in an unknown little town near Paris.

And this old man, Ayatollah Khomeyni, had no tangible power, particularly no material power. However, at a moment of exasperation and aimlessness for his fellow compatriots, the world had the opportunity to see for itself how an idea can become an irresistible material force when it reaches the masses.

This is no new idea. Everything that has happened is even more incomprehensible for modern people. The idea is some 1,400 years old and is contained in the concept of Islam. All the same, at a decisive time at which certain simmering feelings of the people erupt with a volcano-like force, this man with a gray beard and serious face has appeared in the eyes of his fellow compatriots as a leader and unifier, as a personification of something that the name ayatollah also means--"God's gift"--as a unifier not so much in aim as in anger.

The anger was obviously directed against a regime, the shah's regime, which was seen increasingly more as a regime which was destroying the moral and social values based on religion, and which was the importer of undesirable modernism and corruption as well as of foreign influences dangerous for some age-old moral principles and values accepted in this part of the world.

Viewing this drama on the soil of ancient Persia, the outside world is inclined to provide quick, simple labels which are very frequently superficial observations of the present. "A despot has been replaced by a reactionary" is the most effective description of the events in Iran. However, the most effective description may not always be the most correct. In this case it certainly is not. The roots of all shocks and changes in the world are much deeper than appears at the surface.

Islam is the religion of a fifth of the world's population, from Indonesia in the Pacific to Morocco on the Atlantic. However, Islam is much more than that. Through the centuries it has been and has remained a way of life, too. [paragraph continues]

Thus, it has also been, willy-nilly, a political and social force which during the past two centuries has, in the name of technically backward countries, come to grips with [hvatati u kostac] the breathtaking technology and the way of life or a more modern period.

The shah, who was educated in the West and who was aware that the country was an oil power, tried to leap centuries in a despotic manner and reach the modern period. Had he relied less on the power of the secret police and had he not tolerated corruption, perhaps there would have been no eruption of anger which drove him from the country for the second time. Thus, he unavoidably paved the way for the return of the already world famous ayatollah, whom he expelled from the country 15 years ago.

The ayatollah has now, regardless of the fact that he was only a religious leader, appeared as a national catalyst. For many years the world tried to coexist with the moral and social regulations based on Islam and the Western systems based on knowledge and industrial power. In Iran recently everything has been transformed by an irresistible national eruption. Everything is mixed in it, but the most noticeable revolt is against domination from the outside and against a corruption from within.

The world now sees--in the hottest spot on the globe, a spot rich with the most sought after liquid "gold"--a man emerge at the twilight of his life, a man driven with the fever of his fire and the fever of his personal hatred. Khomeyni not only suspects that the shah's father was responsible for the death of his, the ayatollah's father, but he also believes that the dynasty is responsible for all of Iran's "pains without pride."

Usually, in life no one is completely guilty or completely innocent. Only sometimes someone finds himself in a decisive position, more because of somebody else's faults than his own virtues. Khomeyni has found himself in such a position.

Together with personal purity and self-denials it is easier to achieve such a position than to maintain it. A wise Asian philosopher once said: "The character of man is like a tree and all the rest is its shadow." It is difficult to doubt the character, that is, the strength of a man who has spent one and a half decades in exile and has fought for what he has fought. It is also impossible to doubt the education--even if it is only one-sided--of a man who has written more than 20 books on philosophical, legal and ethical topics. The uncertainties and doubts regarding Khomeyni, who has captured his fellow countrymen, among other things, with the modesty of his life style as compared with the luxury of the [shah's] court, now revolve mainly around the question of what he really intends to do. These uncertainties and doubts are natural in relation to anyone who rises more on the wave of opposition to what is hated than on the wave of what is desired.

And the ayatollah himself, "the gift of God", is probably thinking about this especially at a time when the opponents present him, among other things, as an enticer who could also become "the whip of God." And for this reason Khomeyni, rather an unknown personality for the outside world until the world arguments about human rights extended to Iran, is now making the greatest efforts to prove that he does not want to turn back the clock in Iran.

As this denouement is moving in his favor, the ayatollah will have to prove this, too. This is all the more true because his oppoents are assiduously using quotations from one of his books, "Islamic Government", to show that Khomeyni favors the cruelest penalties used in the most backward countries and in the most backward times (cutting off a hand for theft, whipping for drunkeness, stoning to death for adultery).

The modern time cannot accept these views. And neither can Iran or the Islamic world of 700 million believers accept them. This world is increasingly recognizing this [modern] period and it is ready to form its own common market, believing that economics is the flywheel of motion for everything.

The fact that the circles closest to Khomeyni are refuting "malicious quotations taken out of context" shows that the ayatollah wants to be seen in a better light. The fact that the circles farther removed from him warn that the ayatollah is "a great enigma" shows that no one is certain about what he is really offering. And finally the fact that the impartial circles around him allow the possibility that, at a certain time in Iranian history, the ayatollah has become the expression of general discontent in which everything "from Islam to socialism" is mixed together, might prove to be correct in the end. This is particularly apparent if one hears a Harvard University professor, who teaches film arts, tell how his Iranian students immediately hurried home from the United States to join this wave with their own ideas which are far removed from those preached by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

All this once again teaches us that everything that is happening around us must be always viewed in its time, place and movement [kretanje], most of all--movement.

IRAN'S SANJABI THANKS VRHOVEC FOR MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD212332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Karim Sanjabi, minister for foreign affairs of the Iranian Provisional Revolutionary Government, has sent a telegram to Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in which he expresses thanks for the latter's congratulations "in connection with the great victory of the Iranian people, and also with the government's decision to follow the policy of nonalinement on the international level."

The Iranian minister repeated the desire that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop further for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

TITO EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR CONDOLENCES ON KARDELJ'S DEATH

LD230100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, unable to reply to everyone individually, expresses in this way his most cordial thanks for the numerous condolences addressed to him on the occasion of Comrade Edvard Kardelj's death.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODINOV

LD221510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nikolay Rodinov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, at the latter's request.

They discussed issues of interest for the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation.

DOLANC RECEIVES OUTGOING FRG ENVOY PUTTKAMER

LD221425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received FRG Ambassador Jesco Von Puttkamer for a farewell visit.

DJURANOVIC COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OTHER TOPICS

LD220652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 21, (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic spoke about the main features of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical and economic development this year during an interview with foreign journalists at the International Press Centre in Belgrade this evening.

Yugoslavia has decided in favour of stable economic development and a calmer growth rate in the economy during 1979, Djuranovic said. The main lines of action will be aimed at adjusting all forms of consumption and spending to the actual increase of gross domestic product, strengthening the material base of self (?management) [words indistinct] balance of trade with other countries.

The targets of Yugoslavia's current medium-term development plan have essentially been realized, Djuranovic said. The growth rate averaged 6 percent, which enabled a high rate of employment: About 600 thousand jobs were opened in Yugoslavia during the past three years.

In spite of its high balance-of-payments deficit, Yugoslavia has achieved satisfactory results in its economic exchange with other countries, Djuranovic said. What contributed to these results were, above all, the good foreign currency earnings from tourism.

Yugoslavia as a developing country has to aim at a high growth rate, president of the Federal Executive Council said. The substantial scope of economic investments requires the import of modern equipment from industrialized countries. This, in Djuranovic's view, is one of the reasons why the high unfavourable balance in Yugoslavia's trade with other countries is continuing.

Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations will this year be engaged in implementing President Tito's proposal for introducing one-year mandate and collective leadership, development of the delegation system and supplementation of the economic system, Djuranovic said.

He answered also many other questions of foreign journalists.

MACEDONIAN SAWP NOMINATES KOLISEVSKI FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU191545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Proceeding from President Tito's proposal to extend the mandate of members of the present SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the Macedonian Socialist Alliance Conference today adopted in Skopje a proposal that Comrade Lazar Kolisevski be nominated and elected as member of the Presidency from this republic.

Krste Mavrivski, president of the conference, spoke about the prominant revolutionary and about his contribution to the past implementation of the policy of the League of Communists in the development of our socialist society.

YUGOSLAV ARMY EXPLAINS BUDGET SAVINGS

AU151252 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2063 8 Feb 79 AU

[Report by S. Jovanovic on an interview with Maj Gen Blazo Kafedzijski, chief of the Administration for Finances and Budget of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and his assistants Cols Pavao Pecanic, Mile Duvancic and Vladimir Novakovic--place and date not specified]

[Text] In December last year, the SFRY Assembly, according to standard procedure, adopted the 1979 federal budget amounting to 99.409.9 million dinars. Out of this sum, 52,471 million dinars was allocated for the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army, which is slightly more than one half, or more precisely 53 percent, of the budget total.

The volume of spending was determined on the basis of the generally accepted principle that the increase of the federation's budget spending must move within the limits of the increase of social product and this was achieved, among other things, by the efforts to reduce (narrow down) the general and communal spending to a more realistic framework. At the same time the uneconomic investments were "cut" by over 30 percent.

This obliges all users of the federation's budget funds to coordinate their financial plans and business operations with this social orientation and thereby make a direct contribution to the efforts which our community is making to stabilize economic trends and reduce spending to a more realistic level.

Adjusting the Army Spending to the Interests of the Country

During the adoption of the budget, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, pointed out in the SFRY Assembly:

"We consider the funds allocated by the budget for further development and equipping the Yugoslav People's Army to be realistic. They are in harmony with the size of the present army and correspond to our material possibilities." It is thus obvious that money is available, but only for what can be deemed essential.

The obligation for all the organs and commands at all levels to analyze their plans once again, to single out their so-called "priorities" and "cover" them with the funds available proceeds from this.

Following the efforts of society, the Yugoslav People's Army will also reduce allocated funds for all aspects of general and communal spending that are not directly connected with strengthening combat readiness. Special restrictions are imposed regarding investment for building construction, which is reduced over 30 percent compared with the preceding year. The work in progress will be continued, but the construction of new projects, rebuilding and so forth will not be begun save in exceptional cases.

At the same time, plans for the purchase of equipment for general purposes, such as office technical equipment, television sets, radio sets, tape recorders, musical instruments, furniture, carpets, drapes and publishing plans have been considerably curtailed; the expenditures for fees, official travel, purchases abroad and other kinds of expenditures will also be reduced. In this way the necessary funds will be insured in the "budget of the Yugoslav People's Army" for providing armament and military equipment, for scientific research, for defense, for training, for an overhaul of armament and equipment and for maintaining the present level of the personal and social standard of living in our country.

Economies Strengthen Defense

The general characteristic of the 1979 "budget of the Yugoslav People's Army" is that it is very tight, but that it insures execution of basic and priority tasks and makes it possible to further raise the army's combat readiness to a higher level.

This of course calls for plan and financial discipline, economical and rational operations and the undertaking of savings measures wherever this is possible without affecting combat readiness. One thing is certain: Every dinar saved in the field of general and communal spending is most directly reflected in the possibility to increase combat readiness.

The law on the implementation of the federal budget in the coming year has imposed the obligation on all those responsible for deciding on the spending of funds to use them rationally and economically, and on all the users of public funds to adopt concrete savings programs. This request by the social community has been successfully met by the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In the Yugoslav People's Army as a whole and in its units and institutions, saving programs have been adopted as documents of lasting value. However, they must be constantly complemented, improved and adjusted to meet the needs, possibilities and conditions of life and work, as well as specific conditions for particular units and institutions. This obligation remains equally topical this year.

Final Accounts--A Mirror of Work and Business Management

The preparation and analysis of the final accounts for 1978 are now in progress in the Yugoslav People's Army. At present this task is being carried out in the individual units and institutions, that is, by the material and financial organs of the fourth level, and in the February-March period the final accounts will be prepared and adopted at higher levels until the final account for the Yugoslav People's Army as a whole is finally prepared and analysed.

What is expected from the final accounts?

This is an opportunity for each individual unit and institution to determine through a detailed analysis how much social funds it has spent and what effects it has achieved by this spending. What is involved here is a thorough analysis of activities, work, successes, failures and behavior in general because the fulfillment of tasks must be measured, among other things, by the degree of economical attitude as regards the material-financial operations and the spending of social funds. This is essentially a question of giving an account to the social community.

The final accounts this year will also include, in greater detail than in the past, information on the effects achieved in the realization of the savings program.

It is of essential importance to point out that the analysis of the final accounts is not only used to assess the results and failures of the past period but also to draw lessons from these accounts and to trace ways for a more successful fulfillment of tasks and a more efficient use of funds.

Stimulative Insurance

Insurance is a new activity in the business operations of the Yugoslav People's Army; it has been regulated by the federal secretary's order on the formation and the tasks of the Directorate of Insurance for Military Property and Personnel. [paragraph continues]

Its purpose is to create conditions for as efficient and economical use of the resources of the Yugoslav People's Army as possible.

Allotted funds are formed by the new insurance method, and these funds are based on the solidarity of all sub-systems within the framework of the Yugoslav People's Army; these funds are used in a determined way to solve the question of compensation for damages. This means that solidarity is one of the fundamental principles on which insurance in general, including insurance in the Yugoslav People's Army, is based.

At the same time insurance also has a preventive effect, that is, an effect of preventing damage and of insuring that the so-called preliminary planned measures are taken. The Institution of Insurance for Military Property and Personnel must be fitted within the framework of the existing measures for preventing damage, that is, it must contribute to further perfecting and advancing these measures. The aim of this insurance is to economically stimulate units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army to continue to take measures to prevent damage, that is, to insure that as little damage as possible occurs.

In view of different positions of the individual units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army, something which also affects the volume of damages, the stimulating instruments will be different, too, and will be in accord with the specific characteristics of the individual units and institutions both as regards the types of risks as well as the individual categories of funds.

Considered as a whole, what is involved is a complex matter and therefore considerable effort and time will be required to test the individual solutions and to insure their so-called smooth realization. The tasks faced by the Institution of Insurance for Military Property and Personnel can be fulfilled only by joint efforts of all factors concerned.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC NOMINATES POZDERAC TO LCY PRESIDIUM

AU211719 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 19 February, TANJUG--At its session today it was announced that the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina under the chairmanship of Nikola Stojanovic adopted a program of its work and determined the draft program of work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1979.

Unanimously endorsing Comrade Tito's proposal that the composition of the SFRY Presidency should be unchanged during its next term and unanimously endorsing everything that Comrade Tito pointed out on that occasion, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the basis of the social accord on the implementation of the cadre policy in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, suggested to the SAWP republican conference that Cvijetin Mijatovic be nominated as a candidate and be reelected as a member of the SFRY Presidency for the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Regarding this fact, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina decided to take the intiative for the election of Hamdija Pozderac as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the proper time.

DJURANOVIC SENDS TELEGRAM TO JAROSEZEWICZ ON WARSAW EXPLOSION

LD162350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 16 (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council president has sent Piotr Jaroszewicz, Polish Council of Ministers chairman, a telegramme of condolences on the occasion of the tragic incident in Warsaw in which a number of persons were killed.

ROMANIAN MINISTERS COMAN, AVRAM ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD191436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1244 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 19, (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, Romanian minister of defence, Col Gen Ion Coman, and of the machinebuilding industry Ioan Avram and their aides have arrived in Yugoslavia.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ROTATING CHAIRMANSHIP

LD210030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today held a meeting under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. The meeting was attended by the highest federal officials and executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium paid tribute to the recently deceased Comrade Edvard Kardelj with a minute's silence. The Presidium set up a working group which will prepare a program of remembrance of the name and work of the deceased Comrade Edvard Kardelj.

The meeting considered and adopted the action program of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to implement Comrade Tito's initiative concerning collective work and responsibility and the application of the principle of a 1-year mandate. The introductory report was submitted by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium noted that Comrade Tito's initiative to promote collective work and responsibility and the application of the principle of a 1-year mandate for the chairman, or the person chairing the meetings, has obtained the full suport of communists, working people and citizens, organs and forums, sociopolitical organizations, state and self-management organs and organizations in the country. It represents an expression of achievements in the development of socialist self-management relations and a powerful impetus for the further democratization of political decisionmaking and all relations in the League of Communists and society as urged by the decisions of the 11th congress, as well as a barrier against careerism, bureaucratism, leadership tendencies and similar unhealthy phenomena.

Proceeding from the fact that Comrade Tito's initiative is based on our rich democratic experience to this point and that it represents a further impetus for the elaboration and concrete implementation of principles which emanate from the essence of our socialist socioeconomic relations and our political system of socialist self-management, the Presidium noted that intensive work has been started in all republics and provinces to implement Comrade Tito's initiative and that a series of concrete measures have been taken to this end. This activity as been assessed as positive.

The Presidium expressed support for the orientation of the organs and organizations in the federation, republics and provinces, in connection with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative, to prepare comprehensive program for tasks at all levels and to carry out the initiative in an organized and continuous manner and in a way that will strengthen the activity connected with the solution of topical social problems and prevent improvisations and rashness, as well as unnecessary hesitation in the adoption of measures which are mature, prepared and necessary.

It was pointed out that in the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative primary attention must be paid to essential questions on which depend collective work and democratic relations in leading organs and the successful elimination of the major causes of the usurpation of the working peoples' self-managing rights and the like, as well as an intensive struggle to develop self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations in associated labour and further develop the delegate system. The Presidium also emphasized that all communists must firmly struggle against the formal and bureaucratic-technocratic concealment of the essence of the initiative and against all resistance to its implementation.

Where it is necessary, in order to implement Comrade Tito's initiative, to carry out changes in the constitutions, statutes, laws and other general acts, all questions should be studied by the normal procedure and necessary changes should be made in normative acts. The Presidium entrusted its corresponding commissions with this task and forwarded corresponding proposals to the leaderships of all sociopolitical organizations of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Council on questions of social order, so that they will undertake the necessary measures to coordinate and direct further activity.

The Presidium decided that, on the basis of the material and discussions at the meeting, a united platform and conclusions should be prepared in connection with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in all organs and institutions of the political system, from municipalities to the federation, which would be considered and adopted at the next meeting of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium confirmed the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

At today's meeting, the Presidium relieved Comrade Marko Orlandic of his post as executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in connection with his assignment to new duties. The Presidium elected Comrade Svetozar Durutovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, as executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The decision to relieve the present and appoint a new publishing council and editorial staff of the LCY magazine SOCIJALIZAM was adopted. Comrade Jure Bilic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, was appointed chairman of the council, and Comrade Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was appointed chief and managing editor.

The Presidium also considered some current questions of international cooperation.